FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 MAY 1985

Lebanon

Following his unanimous election as chairman of the Lebanese Forces Executive Committee, Elie Hubayqah presented the organization's policies, emphasizing their "new orientation," the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported. Hubayqah underlined the Lebanese Forces' understanding of Lebanon's "Arab leaning" in which Syria plays a leading role, but warned that the Arab influence would no longer be tolerated as a means of "extortion, bargaining, or negotiations."

In Beirut, the Military Council was unable to meet because of the "tense situation," while in Sidon, intermittent clashes erupted along the 'Ayn al-Mir-Lib'a-Kfar Falus combat line, according to Beirut radio. The radio also cited a "noteworthy operation" in Hasbayya against the army of southern Lebanon (ASL) in which several ASL men were killed when a woman detonated explosives she was carrying. In a separate development, the Palestine Salvation Front concluded its visit to Lebanon after meeting Lebanese Leaders to discuss relations and conditions in Palestinian camps. They agreed to hold future meetings, Beirut radio disclosed.

Syria

The Soviet Union began turning over its SAM-5 batteries deployed in Syria to the Syrian Armed Forces, according to *THE JERUSALEM POST*. This action and the "exodus" in recent weeks by some 2,000 Soviet military advisors and experts has refocused attention on Syria's "future intentions."

Israel

The Jordanian-Palestinian delegation issue will be discussed with U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, who arrived 10 May, Jerusalem radio stated. As for Tabah negotiations, *YEDI'OT AHARONOT* revealed that Israel will limit negotiations to 3 months, and then if needed will accept transferring the dispute to a U.S. arbitrator.

Sudan-Libya

Following the departure of the Libyan delegation headed by Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, SUNA carried a Libyan-Sudanese joint communique which stressed that the talks focused on strengthening bilateral relations and common Arab action. Transitional Military Council Deputy Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl and Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah accepted the Libyan invitation to return the visit at a future date, the communique added.

Iran-Iraq

The Iranian Armed Forces Joint Staff Communique cited by IRNA announced that chemical weapons were fired against Iranian forces on 7 and 8 May.

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Khalil al-Wazir Criticizes 'Isolationists,' Syria

LD092114 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1702 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces and member of the Fatah Central Committee, addressed a political meeting yesterday evening at PLO headquarters in Algiers, attended by members of the Palestinian community. During the meeting he spoke about several important issues. He began by reviewing the history of the Palestinian people's long struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and the agent regimes whose interests are linked with those of imperialism and Zionism and who recently opposed us with an alliance of isolationists, which is, in fact, an alliance of hatred.

He also reviewed the progress of the armed struggle begun by our Palestinian people with the founding of the Fatah Movement on 1 January 1965. He stressed the heroism and sacrifices of our people and their modest means of struggle which at the time, in spite of being modest, caused disarray and fear among the Zionists. This coincided with the official Arab siege which defended and protected the borders of the intruding Zionist entity. In this respect, he stressed that the Palestinian armed struggle continues despite the siege in all its forms and the hideous massacres committed against our people by the Zionist enemy and certain Arab regimes.

Brother Abu Jihad pointed out the suffering of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples caused by the plots of isolationists and the Damascus regime, which has long planned, particularly during the October 1973 war, to obliterate the Palestinian armed struggle and the independent Palestinian national decision for which we fought so long. We gave hundreds of martyrs for that independent decision and snatched it from the jaws of the lion at the Arab summit in Rabat, 1974.

Despite this, Brother Abu Jihad went on, these many-sided plots continued in Lebanon. The Palestinian leadership, he said, patiently tried to avoid marginal conflicts in order to ensure the continuity of our struggle against the Zionist enemy and to achieve our national legitimate rights to our homeland, Palestine. But despite all these plots aimed at liquidating the PLO, the brave confrontation and the splendid resistance in the 1983 war over a period of 3 months — after the enemy generals, primarily Sharon, stressed that our liquidation would come in 48 hours — the bravery and sacrifices of the Palestinian revolutionaries ended the calculations of the enemies and their militarymen. And today, 3 years after this hellish plot, here we are fighting the Zionist enemy of southern Lebanon side by side with our brothers in the Lebanese national movement. We are also stepping up the struggle on every inch of our occupied Palestinian land. At the same time, we are waging a political struggle that complements our armed struggle at various levels.

Brother Abu Jihad spoke at length about the Jordanian-Palestinian joint agreement, explaining it and stressing that it is based on the idea of setting up an independent Palestinian state united in a confederation with the Jordanian Hashemite Kingdom. He said the Jordanian Government and the PLO are seeking an international conference under the sponsorship of the United Nations in order to realize the national rights of the Palestinian people.

Brother Abu Jihad also spoke about the heroic naval combat waged by the forces of the Palestinian revolution, the Fatah forces, against the navy of the Zionist enemy on 22 April on the shores of occupied Palestine, and the reactions it aroused inside the Zionist military establishment and among Zionist leaders.

Sa'id Musa Statement on Anti-'Arafat Uprising

JN100550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Colonel Abu Musa [Sa'id Musa Muragha], secretary of the provisional command of the Palestine Liberation Movement-Fatah, has asserted that the Syrian arena constitutes the required strategic depth for all revolutionary transformations that the Lebanese and Palestinian arenas are witnessing.

In a message addressed to Fatah bases, cadres, and fighters on the second anniversary of the uprising against 'Arafat and his treasonous clique, Abu Musa announced that Fatah will continue its struggle within the Palestine National Salvation Front until this front becomes the spokesman for the Palestinian people's national forces and national will.

Abu Musa denounced 'Arafat and his deviationist clique, and said: 'Arafat's leadership considered the Beirut battle as its last battle with the Zionist enemy and regarded it as a battle for joining the capitulationist political settlement, exactly as Al-Sadat regarded the October war of liberation.

Abu Musa called for foiling 'Arafat's treasonous trend by all means and for adopting armed struggle as the only way to liberate all of the occupied Arab territories.

In Sofia, the Bulgarian branch of the Fatah Movement issued a statement on the second anniversary of the uprising against the deviationist line yesterday. The statement saluted Syria's stand in supporting progressive Arab forces and the Lebanese national resistance, as well as the struggling Arab masses inside the occupied territories. The statement called for a firm stand against the continuation of the 'Arafatist deviationist trend and demanded exposing the treasonous aspects of Camp David.

PFLP-GC, Israel To Exchange POW's 15, 17 May

JN101241 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Sources close to the PFLP-GC in Damascus have affirmed that the PFLP-GC and Israel will exchange POW's in Geneva shortly. These sources indicated that this exchange will take place in two stages:

The first on 15 May, when the front will hand 1 Israeli prisoner over to Israel in exchange for 500 Palestinian prisoners who will be directly transferred to Libya; and the second on 17 May, when the front will hand 2 Israeli prisoners over to Israel in exchange for 687 Palestinian prisoners.

More on Attack on Zionist 'Military Bus'

GF092032 Aden Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 May 85

[Statement by military spokesman for the General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces]

[Text] Subsequent to our previous military statement on our revolutionaries' operation against the Zionist military bus on the road leading to the Betah (Ketsa) settlement east of the city of Qalqilyah, our military sources inside the occupied territory said that our revolutionaries continued their attack on the military bus with hand grenades following the detonation of an explosive remote-controlled charge, which resulted in more casualties in the ranks of the Zionist forces. The spokesman added: A number of Zionist soldiers who were in the area opened fire in the direction of our revolutionaries and began searching for our revolutionaries in the area. Our revolutionaries withdrew safely. Revolution until victory.

[Signed] The General Command of the Palestinian Revolution Forces

Third Arab Energy Conference Ends in Algiers

LD091734 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The Third Arab Energy Conference has ended its work at the Palais des Nations. Details in this dispatch:

The Third Arab Energy Conference was a framework for the Arab view with regard to questions of energy. Its purpose was to develop a joint Arab concept on this issue, to link energy policies with questions of development, and to ascertain the international energy problem and its effects on Arab countries. The conference participates in defining spheres of cooperation and coordination among Arab countries in the vital energy sector and in defining Arab capabilities and developing them in this field. These words came from the statement issued this morning by the conference at its final session under the chairmanship of Belkacem Nabi, minister of energy and petrochemical industries.

The conference's final statement notes that Arab development efforts clash with the policies of protection and preferential treatment laid down by advanced industrialist states, including the restrictions and obstacles imposed by these states. In this regard the conference called on these states to remove restrictions, obstacles, and protective measures. The conference also called for increased cooperation between Arab countries and between Arab countries and other developing countries, because the Arab countries belong to the developing world, for the purpose of strengthening efforts to reach a new and just international economic system. The conference reaffirmed that the Arab countries are now being called upon to plan more than ever before in the sphere of energy — production, use, and manufacture — and to link energy planning with comprehensive socioeconomic planning in order to achieve Arab economic integration.

With regard to energy sources, oil industries, electrical power, and water desalination, the conference recommended that cooperation should be consolidated between the Arab countries in the sphere of oil and gas prospecting, giving special priority to the nonoil producing Arab countries. The conference recommended a study of the means for activating the marketing of oil byproducts between the Arab countries and to work for finding a suitable formula for Arab integration in the manufacture of these byproducts.

The conference also recommended cooperation between Arab power-generating establishments by speeding up the formation of a framework for organizing the methods of such cooperation and to urge the linking of Arab power networks with each other.

In the field of international cooperation, the conference expressed its belief in the importance of international cooperation and dialogue in dealing with world economic issues and problems by virtue of the reciprocal effects between the industrialized states and developing states. The conference also stressed the need to raise the percentages of trade exchange and to maintain the purchasing power of raw materials.

With regard to the conference's pan-Arab responsibility and its belief in spiritual and human values, the conference expressed profound anxiety over the continuation of the Iraq-Iran war, which is a dangerous hotbed draining the resources of the Arab and Islamic nations. The conference called on the two Muslim neighbors to pursue dialogue and negotiations and put an end to this destructive war. The conference expressed the pride of the Arab nation in the triumph of Arab resistance to the Zionist occupation of Arab territories.

The conference accepted an invitation from the Government of the Republic of Iraq to hold its fourth conference in Baghdad in March 1988.

PLO Chairman 'Arafat Heads Joint Delegation to PRC

For Beijing XINHUA coverage of the visit to China by Yasir 'Arafat as head of a Jordan-PLO delegation, including his meetings with Premier Zhao Ziyang and Wu Xueqian, state councillor and minister of foreign affairs, see the Middle East & Africa section of the 9 May China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Forces To Hold Joint Helicopter Exercise

GF091304 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1225 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Muscat, 9 May (WAKH) — A military delegation representing the Air Forces of Bahrain and the UAE arrived in Muscat today. The delegation will participate with the Sultan of Oman's Air Force in a joint helicopter exercise that will be held in the southern region. This joint exercise is within the framework of coordination among the armed forces of the GCC countries.

Omani Daily Interviews GCC Secretary General

GF091330 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0940 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Muscat, 9 May (WAKH) — GCC Secretary General 'Abdallah Bisharah has affirmed that the sixth Gulf summit, which will be held in Muscat, will discuss the deatils of the defense plan of the GCC member countries.

In an interview with the newspaper *'UMAN* published today, Mr Bisharah said that the ministerial committees in the various sectors of cooperation among the GCC countries are currently preparing the issues that will be presented to the sixth summit of the GCC leaders.

With regard to the GCC stance toward efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war and also its stance on current issues, Mr Bisharah said that the GCC countries' efforts to stop the bloodshed on the Iraq-Iran battlefront will continue. He said the GCC countries are trying to reach to a unified stance within the Arab framework. He added that the GCC will continue to support the efforts that are being exerted by the United Nations, friendly countries, and the ICO.

Mr Bisharah said that the GCC affirms its cooperation with the Arab League and supports the Arab League's efforts to achieve Arab coexistence.

KUWAIT

New Justice Minister Appointed 6 May

GF090500 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] Kuwait's minister of Awqaf and Islamic affairs, Khalid al-Jasir was entrusted yesterday with the justice portfolio to succeed Shaykh Salman al-Du'ayj who resigned the previous day.

According to an amiri decree, Al-Jasir would hold the portfolio of justice, legal and administration affairs, in addition to his original portfolio of Awqaf (religious endowments) and Islamic Affairs. Al-Jasir entered the 16-member Cabinet in March after the general elections for the 50-member National Assembly.

Shaykh Salman tendered his resignation after a number of deputies accused him of abusing his authority for personal gains in the August 1982 Souk Al Manakh crash. He was due to face a no-confidence motion today. Shaykh Salman said in his letter of resignation to HH the Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-'Abdallah that the demand to question him violated the Constitution because two articles said a minister cannot be questioned about any matter that was not related to his official work.

He added that it was common knowledge that any legislation is considered by the National Assembly, and draft laws submitted by the government are discussed and amended by the Assembly, and that no laws were issued without the Assembly's approval. Shaykh Salman said he was accused of directing legislative matters to serve his personal interests.

In his letter he said the deputies who submitted the request to question him insisted on "accusing me of making laws to serve my personal interests". He said he had explained at the Assembly meeting that the work of the Justice Ministry is to prepare draft laws according to the demand of the government. He said he submitted his resignation in order not to affect relations between the government and Assembly.

Law on Limiting Residence Proposed to Assembly

GF090532 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 7 May 85 pp 1, 4

[Text] A new draft law has been submitted to the National Assembly proposing a ban on renewal of residence permits for non-Arab expatriates who have been staying in Kuwait for 10 years or more, according to an aSsembly news release. However, maids and domestics are excluded from this category.

The draft law on a new residency policy was yesterday submitted by deputies Hamid al-Rumi, Salih Fadhalah, Dr 'Abdallah Nafisi, Jasim al-'Awn, and Ahmad Bakir, outlining drastic changes to cut back expatriates from the present 60 percent to 45 percent by the year 2005. The reduction of foreign manpower has been outlined in the first article of the draft law, which says: "After considering the economic and security needs of Kuwait, the percentage of expatriates should not exceed 60 percent in 1985. They should be cut back to 56 percent by 1990, 53 percent by 1995, 50 percent by 2000 and 45 percent by 2005."

The 10 articles of the draft law are aimed at regulating entry of foreigners and sets guidelines to reduce expatriate population in a phased manner by strict controls on new migrants and renewal of residence permits. The proposal on ban on renewals says: "Non-Arab expatriates who have stayed for 10 years or more should not be granted an extension. Renewals for such applicants should be prohibited." However, non-Arab Muslims who have studied Arabic and members of the diplomatic corps are excluded.

The ratio of new residence permits should not exceed the number of cancellations, according to one article, that also limits the total number of permits given to one nationality. It says that any nationality should not be given more than 10 percent of the total number of residencies granted in a year. Arabs and such professionals as teachers and diplomats are excluded. Visitors the bill says, will be banned from taking up gainful employment both in

the private and public sector. Labourers brought on contract basis by companies or contractors should be sent back to their country of origin within three months after the completion of a project or their contract, it adds.

Another proposal stresses that: "The company should ensure that labourers have returned to their country of origin after a project has been completed." Contract labourers would not be allowed to transfer their residence permits. Companies who violated the article would have their right to import labour seized, the article says. Expatriates who continue to stay in Kuwait after residence permits expire would be considered as "illegal residents," according to the bill. It also says that those who change employers after a contract ends with the first sponsor would also be considered as illegal immigrants.

The curbs on changing sponsors has been tightened in another article, which proposes that the public sector should accept a private sector employee and vice versa only after a written permission has been given by his employer, either in the public or private sector.

The residence permits of expatriates will be automatically cancelled if they are convicted of a crime, involved in a case of fraud or commit any offence that harms public security, according to the draft law. The bill also suggests that residencies of expatriates staying out of the country for more than a year will automatically be cancelled. Students and those sent overseas on official duties are excluded. Unemployed expatriates will have their visas impounded and foreigners caught begging are to be sent back home. The bill also stipulates that a detailed annual population report should be submitted by the minister-in-charge to the assembly.

Meanwhile, labour ministers of the six Gulf Cooperation Council states yesterday began two days of talks in Riyadh on how to cut back on the number of foreigners working in the region.

Further on Residency Laws

GF091130 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 8 May 85 p 5

[By Nabil Suwaydan]

[Text] A proposal by Deputy 'Abd al-Rahman al-Ghunaym for a stricter attitude in granting visit visas and residences was rejected by Kuwait's National Assembly at yesterday's session. The proposal had been submitted for study to the Interior and Defence Committee which rejected the proposal in its report to the Assembly.

During the debate Deputy Khamis 'Iqab said the proposal should apply to non-Arab expatriates only and not to Arabs. Dr Ahmad al-Khatib and other deputies called for consolidating security measures in the country. Deputy Rashid al-Juwaysiri said that beggars, most of them infiltrators, create problems, and that whiskey is sold in the streets, and if the Interior Ministry is unable to stop begging and the smuggling of liquor then the Assembly will do so. He also said husbands should be allowed to bring their wives.

There was no comment from deputies when the Assembly was informed about the resignation of Justice Minister Shaykh Salman al-Du'ayj al-Salman. Yesterday's session was originally to discuss a no-confidence vote in the former minister.

Speaker Ahmad al-Sa'dun read an amiri decree accepting Shaykh Salman al-Du'ayj al-Salman resignation and the appointment of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs Minister Khalid al-Jasir in his place. The new justice minister used a constitution right to ask for a fortnight's postponement on three draft laws. One is on the trial of ministers, the second on the independence of the judiciary and the third on cancelling the decrees regulating and organizing authorities and establishments.

The Assembly approved two draft laws: one for replacing the word "rupee" with the word "dinar" in all laws, and the other on regulating the pharmaceutical profession and pharmacies.

Deputies protested at the condition of buildings at Al'Tahir housing project and demanded that the minister form an investigation committee. They said several houses collapsed during a small storm, and residents complained about the small area of the houses and the lack of public services.

Deputies again brought up the matter of the Small Investors Fund, Khalid al-'Ajran charging that the government had overspent on the fund, which was formed to bail out small investors caught in the stock market crash. Deputy al-'Ajran accused the fund of "cheating the law," pointing out that those who benefit are "big investors". He called on the government to bring to account those responsible for overstepping the law.

The Assembly will meet on Saturday to debate proposals on granting civil service jobs to students and to review budget requests.

OMAN

Foreign Minister Makes Statement, Leaves for UK

GF091108 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Yusuf al-'Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, and the delegation accompanying him, left the country today for the United Kingdom on an official visit which will last for several days, during which he will meet with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. He will also hold talks with a number of British officials.

The minister of state for foreign affairs made a statement to the radio correspondent and reporters. He said that his visit to the United Kingdom is within the framework of the close ties and the existing cooperation between the two friendly countries. He said that his talks will focus on continuing and developing these relations and working toward expanding the sphere of cooperation.

He said he will have an appropriate opportunity to discuss also with his British counterpart the existing problems in the Gulf region because of Britain's influence in this region. He will

discuss with him the Middle East and international issues in general.

In answer to a question on Britain's stand on the Middle East issue, he said that the British stand with regard to this issue is positive, namely achieving peace and stability in the Middle East.

QATAR

AL-RAYAH Comments on U.S.-Israeli Free Trade Zone

GF091646 Manama WAKH in English 1540 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Manama, May 9 [Wakh] — The Qatari Arabic *AL-RAYAH* daily in an editorial comment on chances for peace in the Middle East maintained that American endorsement of an earlier decision to set up a free trade zone with Israel has further undermined American credibility as a non-biased mediator in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The paper contended that "the majority vote on the free trade zone agreement at the House of Representatives yesterday reasserts facts that have already been well known to the Arabs, namely the special relationship between Washington and Tel Aviv." "This special relationship which is based on common economic and strategic interest, shows how impossible it is for the Americans to be evenhanded mediators in the Arab-Israeli conflict despite Washington's claims to the contrary that are expressed either directly or through envoys and representatives," the paper said.

Pointing to other facts involved, the paper mentioned the lost hope in any American-mediated solution that takes Arab interests into consideration, for any such solution will have to put in first rank the interests of the prime ally in the region, namely Israel, regardless of the principles of right and justice. The paper called on the Arabs to reassess their policies in the light of the latest example of American bias and plan their coming moves in accordance with realities, not illusions.

SAUDI ARABIA

Malian President Arrives for Minor Pilgrimage

LD092107 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 2035 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Jeddah, 9 May (SPA) — His Excellency the President of the Republic of Mali Moussa Traore this evening arrived in Jeddah to attend a minor pilgrimage.

Iran's Energy Minister Meets With Foreign Minister

LD082157 Tehran IRNA in English 1759 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Tehran, May 8, (IRNA) — The Islamic Republic minister of energy and head of the Olympic National Committee, Dr Hasan Ghafuri-Fard, Wednesday met and conferred with Saudi Arabia's foreign minister, Sa'ud al-Faysal, in Jeddah. Ghafuri-Fard is in Saudi Arabia to participate in the first general assembly of the Islamic Solidarity Sports Federation in Riyadh.

Minister Leaves for Al-Qadhdhafi's Father's Funeral

GF091110 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Education Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Khuwaytir; and 'Ali ibn Musallam, adviser at the Royal Court, left today for the Libyan capital, Tripoli, in order to convey His Majesty King Fahd's condolences to His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the Libyan president, on the death of his father who died yesterday, and to attend the funeral. May God have mercy on the soil of the deceased and make heaven his home.

Industry Minister Leaves for Japan 9 May

GF091112 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 0910 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Dhahran, 9 May (SPA) — Industry and Electricity Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Zamil left for Tokyo today on a 5-day visit to Japan at the invitation of the Japanese minister of international trade and industry Keijiro Murata. During the visit, his excellency will participate in the international seminar on the future of chemistry and the chemical industry, which will be organized by some Japanese industrial and academic circles. He will also hold talks with Japanese officials dealing with methods of promoting cooperation between the Kingdom and Japan, particularly in joint projects. The delegation accompanying him includes Ibrahim ibn Salamah, deputy chairman of the board of directors of and delegate member of the Saudi Company for Basic Industries [SABIK]; and 'Abdallah al-Nujaydi, secretary general of the committee for foreign capital investment at the Industry and Electricity Ministry and SABIK marketing manager.

Sudan To Be Supplied With Oil, Financing

GF082025 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 May 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Cairo]

[Text] *AL-ITTIHAD* has learned that in his recent message to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Transitional Military Council in Sudan, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has affirmed Saudi Arabia's concern to support Sudan financially. The message pointed out that Saudi Arabia will concentrate during the upcoming phase to meet Sudan's need for petroleum every 3 months. Khartoum is expecting the arrival of a Saudi delegation to implement some agricultural projects of which studies were already made.

Commentary Views Secretary Shultz' Mideast Tour

LD092154 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 May 85

[News and comment by Husayn al-'Askari]

[Text] On Sunday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz begins a tour of Middle East countries amid expectations that the U.S. secretary will assess developments in the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The secretary's tour comes just 3 weeks after a tour to capitals of the region by U.S. Assistant Secretary Murphy. There are indications that he will try to listen to the parties concerned in the Arab-Israeli conflict — naturally, with the exception of the Palestine side — and to assess developments in light of changes resulting from attempts to push the subject toward dialogue by means of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the United States, and to hold direct peace negotiations among these parties.

There are still differing and conflicting views about the future of these moves. Some say they will reach a dead-end as a natural result of refusal to deal with the Palestinian people through their legitimate representative, the PLO, because introducing the crux of the problem will not produce a result.

Others say the United States is closer to a formula calling for the participation of a Palestinian delegation, together with the Jordanian delegation, whose members are from the Palestinian National Council [PNC] and not from the PLO. However, the PLO chairman has denied reports that a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation will be formed in which the Palestinian side will be represented by members of the PNC.

In view of these differences, it seems to be too early to predict the changes which future developments will produce, despite the most obvious thing which is continuing to ignore the Palestinian people and their legitimate representative, the PLO, will make it impossible to find a formula for agreement which will be a strong basis for negotiations to establish a just and lasting peace. On this basis, any attempt which does not take into consideration the rights of the Palestinian people will not succeed, and any moves outside this framework will remain futile and a waste of time and effort.

UAE

Jordan's King Husayn To Visit 15 May

GF091240 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0700 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 9 May (WAKH) — King Husayn of Jordan will arrive in Abu Dhabi on Wednesday [15 May] for a brief visit to the UAE within the framework of his tour of the Gulf.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I* today said that UAE President Shaykh Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayyan and the Jordanian king will exchange views on the current Arab situation and recent developments in the Palestinian issue, in addition to bolstering and developing relations between the two countries.

Official Denies Program To Train Unskilled Iranians

GF091522 Al-Shariqah AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 9 May 85 p 2

[Text] A responsible source at the UAE Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs has denied that the ministry has received or discussed any program or plans for training unskilled Iranian workers in the country. The source added that a report on this issue, which was published by a local English-language newspaper last Friday, was baseless. He said that the newspaper had reported that the minister of labor and social affairs had discussed a plan prepared by the Iranian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the Iranian consul in Dubayy. He said that this was incorrect and that the ministry has not received such a program or plans.

The newspaper had reported that the minister of labor and social affairs had discussed with the Iranian consul a training program prepared by the Iranian Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs for unskilled Iranian workers in the country so as to improve their skills.

AL-ITTIHAD Comments on Shultz' Mideast Tour

GF100816 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 10 May (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* speculated that the visit which U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will make to the Middle East will not realize Washington's hope of holding negotiations with a Palestinian-Jordanian joint delegation because of the biased U.S. stand to the Zionist enemy.

In its editorial today,the newspaper attributed this to the fact that the United States is always asking for more Arab concessions and that this stand may open the door for many Arab and U.S. developments, and it is certain "that Arab hands will not continue to knock on the U.S. doors which are closed and sealed by the alliance with the Arabs' enemy."

AL-ITTIHAD continued: Shultz' visit to the region this time, after he lifted his hands from Lebanon and the region following the collapse of the 17 May accord which he himself engineered, is linked to two basic factors: the close relations which have reached agreement between the Zionist entity's policy and that of the United States toward the Arab homeland. The second factor is the increasing Arab hopes "or at least the hopes of some Arab parties that the United States will make a step forward." The hope of all these parties is pinned on the U.S. approval to negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian joint delegation.

Concluding, the newspaper expressed regreat because this demand usually seems to be the dearest Arab hope of the U.S. friend whose cooperation with the enemy increased after the conclusion of the free trade zone agreement in addition to the strategic cooperation agreement in the military field and the huge amounts of emergency aid which Washington will give to Tel Aviv.

PDRY

Chairman Greets Gorbachev on Victory Over Fascism

GF091434 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 85

["Text" of cable from 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, to Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev,

general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, on the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism — date not given]

[Text] On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, it is my pleasure, on behalf of the YSP Central Committee, the Supreme People's Council Presidium, the people of the PDRY, and on my own behalf, to send to you warm heartfelt comradely congratulations.

On this occasion, during which the Yemeni people and all freedom- and peace-loving powers throughout the world are participating in your celebrations, we would like to express our high appreciation for the important and great role played by the Soviet people and their heroic armed forces in confronting the fascist armies' invasion of Soviet territories and liberating European countries from occupation by fascist Nazi Hitlerism.

The victory of the people of the USSR and their Armed Forces under the leadership of their great party — the CPSU — over fascism gained the pride and appreciation of the Arab peoples as well as all progressive humanity struggling for achieving a happy world free of oppression, war, and exploitation. This victory represented the main factor which saved mankind from the danger of war, and brought about the powers of peace and progress in the world, the establishment of socialist countries, and strengthened the national liberation movements against colonialism and imperialism, resulting in one victory after another.

As you celebrate this great occasion, we reiterate our firm and principled support for the efforts of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries aimed at putting an end to the arms race, curbing the deployment of nuclear arms in Europe, preventing the militarization of space, and easing international tension so as to maintain international peace and prevent a destructive nuclear war. We completely support your recent peaceful suggestions in this regard which totally agree with the aspirations of the peoples of our planet for living in peace, free from imperialist intervention in their internal affairs, avoiding wars in solving international conflicts, and consolidating the bases of peaceful coexistence among peoples of countries with different social systems.

While hailing the anniversary of the victory over fascism, we always remember with pride and appreciation the great sacrifices made by the Soviet people in their struggle against fascism and the great deeds in rebuilding the Soviet Union and its national economy, as well as in consolidating the defensive and economic capabilities of the international socialist system under the leadership of the Soviet Union.

It is my pleasure to take this opportunity to express to you our comradely congratulations, wishing you robust health and happiness. We wish success to your noble and important work. We hope that the struggle relations between our two countries, parties, and peoples will continue to progress and prosper on the basis of the friendship and cooperation treaty, the principles of scientific socialism, and international proletarianism.

Attends USSR Embassy Reception

GF091738 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the YSP Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium, and a number of senior officials of the party and state this afternoon attended a reception at the Soviet Embassy in Aden to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism, held as part of the festivities of mankind on this historical occasion.

During his talk with the Soviet ambassador in Aden, the brother secretary general affirmed the historical importance of this occasion, referring to the decisive role played by the Soviet Union and its great sacrifices which represented the decisive factor in the victory over fascism 40 years ago.

YAR

Armed Forces Set To Carry Out Exercises

GF100700 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] The Armed Forces will carry out military exercises next week. These exercises will be part of the activities which parallels the overall development our country is undergoing in all sectors, including the Armed Forces and security.

In a statement to the newspaper *26 SEPTEMBER*, published today, Lieutenant Colonel Sa'id Muhammad Sa'id, deputy chief of staff for training, said the exercises will be part of the continued efforts to make our Armed Forces and security forces achieve a high level of efficiency and capability to enhance their combat readiness through training programs and [words indistinct] which are being implemented accurately and comprehensively.

The deputy chief of staff said these exercises will follow previous exercises and tactical projects. In these exercises, weapons will be used and these weapons are part of the development which the Armed Forces and security forces have achieved in preparations and armament. The exercises will also show the combat readiness and the advanced military tactics which these forces employ in enhancing their strength and capabilities and in enabling them to perform their pan-Arab and (?Islamic) role.

Mubarak, King Husayn Hold Telephone Conference

NC091619 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1555 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — President Hunsi Mubarak had a telephone conversation with King Husayn of Jordan at noon today. They reviewed recent developments concerning the Middle East and the peace process.

The conversation comes just prior to U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz' visit to the area and also prior to King Husayn's planned visit to the United States.

'Abd al-Majid Comments on Shultz Visit

NC091645 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] On Sunday, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will arrive in Cairo from Israel for a few hours' visit. He will then continue on to Amman. Commenting on this visit, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said today that President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali will both meet Shultz.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid added: I will also meet with Shultz. It will provide an opportunity to discuss bilateral issues and current developments concerning the Middle East peace process.

Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid noted that the visit will also be a chance to hold further consultations with Shultz and to examine the results of Richard Murphy's recent Middle East tour. 'Abd al-Majid added that following his Middle East tour, Shultz will go to Vienna, to hold talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko, which makes this visit even more important.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid also mentioned that the conversations with Shultz in Cairo will cover Egyptian-U.S. relations, which he described as cordial and filled with friendship, cooperation, and understanding. The foreign minister stressed that Egypt's positions on all the topics to be discussed are well-known and unambiguous.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid received a report today from Egyptian ambassador in Washington 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Ridi, who arrived in Cairo yesterday. The report concerns Al-Ridi's exchanges with U.S. officials covering recent developments in the Middle East and bilateral relations.

The foreign minister also met with Al-Ridi today. They discussed preparations for the Shultz visit to Cairo.

Government Reportedly 'Annoyed' by Sudan-Libya Ties

GF081550 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 8 May 85 pp 1, 5

[Excerpt] Cairo, Khartoum — News Agencies — In Cairo, foreign diplomats said that the Egyptian Government is annoyed by the reconciliation between Sudan and Libya and is worried that such a reconciliation may lead to anti-Egyptian feelings in Khartoum. Egyptian parliamentary sources said that a member of the Foreign Relations committee of the Egyptian People's Assembly, speaking at a secret meeting on 5 May, said that it is not in Sudan's long-term interests to "fall into Libya's arms." The sources said that the committee was told by an Egyptian Foreign Ministry official that Egypt understands Sudan's desire to improve its relations with Libya, but will not "tolerate" attempts by certain Sudanese politicians to undermine relations with Egypt.

It appears that the Egyptian official was referring to the attacks by Ibrahim Nuqud, leader of the Sudanese Communist Party, on Egypt and his call for the abrogation of the Sudanese-Egyptian joint defense treaty, the redistribution of the Nile waters between the two countries, and the extradition of Ja'far Numayri so that he can be put on trial in Khartoum.

Egyptian President Husni Mubarak had summoned his ambassador to Sudan for consultations on the reconciliation between Sudan and Libya. The Egyptian ambassador has returned to his post in Khartoum.

Observers say that following the reconciliation between Tripoli and Khartoum, Libyan dissidents who had taken refuge in Sudan no longer use Omdurman radio to transmit their bitter criticism of Al-Qadhdhafi. Diplomatic circles in Egypt say that most of these dissidents have in fact left Sudan.

Official Praises Efforts To Solve Population Problem

NC091448 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1330 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpt] Cairo, 9 May (MENA) — Dr Mahir Mahran, chairman of the NDP Population and Family Planning Committee and secretary of the national conference on population, praised President Husni Mubarak's efforts to solve Egypt's population problem. The fact that President Mubarak himself presides over the national conference on population, he added, gives strong impetus to this cause.

President Husni Mubarak today meet with a delegation from the UN Fund for Population Activities, led by (Harcheaf). After the meeting, Dr Mahir Mahran said that the president had signed the international UN declaration on solving the population problem. In this way, Egypt signaled its entry into the group of countries actively trying to solve this problem.

Commentary Labels Al-Qadhdhafi 'Hypocrite'

NC092049 Cairo Voice of the Arabs in Arabic 1815 GMT 9 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The messenger of God, may God's prayer and peace be with him, defined the word "hypocrite" by describing a hypocrite's three characteristics: If he talks, he lies; if he promises, he reneges; and if he is trusted, he betrays the trust.

All are characteristics of Libya's leader. He cannot be trusted because a trustworthy person keeps the trust given to him. The Libyan despot did not. He shouldered the trust of ruling the Libyan people, a heavy and tiring trust. He was not qualified to

carry this trust, but he could usurp it through plotting, murder, and bloodshed. He has belittled this trust, forgetting that it is a heavy burden shirked by the heavens, earth, and the mountains, but carried by man.

This burden has its responsibility and sanctity. But the Libyan colonel, when he set out to carry the trust, did not keep it with regard to money or blood. When he became Libya's ruler, it was a rich country — its coffers were filled by oil revenues. Now he does not have enough money to pursue his policies, on which he has squandered money left and right. Libya's oil income used to be $25 billion. It could have made great strides for Libya toward development and progress, especially since the Libyan people number so few.

However, instead of developing Libya's resources and preparing for the postoil era, he betrayed the trust and squandered Libya's money buying weapons and buying friends, building training camps for terrorists and plotting against other countries. He foolishly spent Libyan money on revolutions in faraway places, in Northern Ireland and elsewhere. His hands and plans spread over the African Continent where he played his game of sabotage and plotting.

But he did not stop there. He turned against the Libyan people — killing, torturing, and imprisoning them. He hunted outside Libya for those Libyans who fled his oppression and escaped his cliques and hangmen inside Libya. Can there be a greater betrayal of trust?

The colonel's second characteristic is that when he talks, he lies. This is the Libyan despot's most prominent characteristic. He continually lies to all, then denies that he has lied. Lies are the basic principle of his policy. His pronouncements on local, foreign, and Arab affairs contain outright lies.

He raised the slogan of prosperity and development for the Libyan people. But in fact, he intended something else: he intended to spend the people's wealth as he liked.

His lies concerning Arab affairs are bigger and worse. He claims to be the chief defender of Arab nationalism. But in fact, he works to scatter the Arabs ranks, to divide the Arab people into groups and parties, and to split the Arab nation into geographical blocs and divisions. This serves only the aims of the Arab nation's enemies.

Al-Qadhdhafi claims to be the only supporter of the Palestinian cause. He is actually a posioned dagger in the back of the Palestinians. He attempted to form a Palestinian fedayeen organization that would take orders from him, implement his ideas, and follow his policies — even if the policies are detrimental to the Palestinian cause. When he failed, he unleashed his plotting against them. He tried to strike at the PLO. His attitude toward the PLO leaders and fighters clearly demonstrates that he does not reveal his true intentions. Everything he has publicly said about his support for the Palestinian cause has been a lie.

He lies about Egypt. He often speaks about the Egyptian People and their sacrifices and about Egypt being the heart of the Arab homeland. But at the same time, he spends effort and money plotting against and intimidating the Egyptian people, even if this involves such things as detonating bombs among innocent citizens and sending agents to sabotage Egyptian installations and establishments.

The hypocrite's third characteristic is that if he promises something, he reneges on the promise. This is a basic characteristic of the Libyan despot. How many times did he promise one thing, then did the complete opposite. We do not need examples to prove our claim. These examples are solely to help people remember, although we do not believe anyone can forget Al-Qadhdhafi's behavior and stands.

He promised to help the Palestinians, but he reneged and plotted against them. He promised to contribute toward the reconstruction of Lebanon and not to intervene in its domestic affairs, but he closed the door in the face of the Lebanese resistance and did not help even once in its just and bitter struggle against the foreign occupation of Lebanese territory. He promised not to interfere in the internal affairs of other states but he has reneged on that promise many times.

We remember his stands toward Egypt. Whenever he noticed that Egypt was angry about his interventions and practices, he would promise to desist from such behavior. He would then send envoy after envoy, asking forgiveness and pardon and seeking to start a new chapter in relations. He would soon return to his original character, however, and renege on his promise. This is because he is never satisfied unless he is harming and disturbing others and interfering in their domestic affairs.

This is Al-Qadhdhafi, who combines all the characteristics of a hypocrite. However, we must warn him that the Arab people are fed up with him and the Libyan people waiting for deliverance will not allow him to tamper with their security, destiny, and future. "And soon will the unjust assailants know what vicissitudes their affairs will take!" [Koranic verse]

Saddam Congratulates Czechoslovak President

JN090958 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0822 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Baghdad, 9 May (INA) — President Saddam Husayn has sent a cable of congratulations to CSSR President Gustav Husak on the occasion of his country's national day. The cable says:
It gives me pleasure to convey to Your Excellency best congratulations on behalf of Iraq and in my own name, wishing you good health and your people more progress and continued progress for the ties of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

Cooperation Minutes Signed With CSSR in Prague

JN100844 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0650 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Prague, 10 May (INA) — Joint minutes on the commercial, industrial, and scientific cooperation between Iraq and the CSSR were signed here last night at the end of the meetigns of the seventh session of the Iraqi-CSSR Committee on Commercial and Industrial Cooperation.

Dr Samal Majid Faraj, minister of planning and head of the Iraqi side on the committee which is currently visiting Prague, signed the minutes on the Iraqi side. Minister of Finance Leopold Ler signed on the CSSR side. The Iraqi minister of planning said that the minutes constitute an advanced step on the level of promoting economic and commercial relations between the two countries on the basis of the two sides' mutual interests. Dr Faraj met yesterday with the CSSR deputy premier and several ministers to discuss relations between the two countries and the means of promoting them.

Armed Forces Command Issues Communique No 1,829

JN091637 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 85

[Communique No 1,829 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 9 May 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate.

Our valiant Armed Forces will not stop dealing destructive blows to the remnants of the tyrant clique and will continue to be a sword brandished at the tyrants' necks until they abandon their aggression and agree to total peace.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. Several of our bold helicopter gunships yesterday carried out daring and effective combat missions against the tyrant clique's positions in the East Tigris sector, inflicting losses in men and equipment, destroying four troop assembly points, two powerboats with their occupants killed, and two medium machineguns with five crewmen killed. The heroes of the helicopters returned safe and triumphant with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. Our brave artillery units continued to deliver concentrated and intense strikes against enemy positions and troop movements in the Maysan sector, killing or wounding eight troops, destroying one infantry position and three observation posts, and killing the men of one of these observation posts.

3. One of our forward units sighted an enemy concentration opposite our positions in the central sector of the operational theater. It pounded it with various weapons, killing several enemy troops and wounding others. Elsewhere in the same sector, one enemy machinegun emplacement was destroyed.

4. Our forward units opened effective artillery fire on the enemy positions and some fortified targets in the East Basra sector, destroying two infantry positions and burning one hardware stockpile. Fires were seen in other positions.

5. Our units in the East Tigris sector opened fire on the enemy positions, destroying one heavy machinegun, setting fire to one hardware stockpile, and damaging one vehicle.

6. One enemy machinegun emplacement was destroyed in the northern sector of the operational theater.

7. The tyrant clique continues to express its grudge against great Iraq and its people. This clique's criminal forces shelled the environs of Mandali and the village of (Qazaniyah) with heavy artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 9 May 1985

Prime Minister Meets UNRWA Commissioner Rydbeck
JN091553 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 1435 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Amman, 9 May (PETRA-JNA) — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i received UNRWA General Commissioner Plof Rydbeck today. The prime minister expressed the Jordanian Government's deep concern over the financial deficit in the UNRWA budget due to the concerned states' delay in covering this year's deficit, despite the reductions that UNRWA has already introduced into its budget. The prime minister asserted that the Jordanian Government would not, in any case, accept any reduction in the level of services to the refugees resulting from the UNRWA budget deficit. The prime minister and the UNRWA commissioner general discussed the necessary diplomatic procedures to be adopted to urge the concerned states to assume their responsibilities toward UNRWA. These procedures include contacting these states at the highest levels. The occupied territory affairs minister and under secretary, as well as the UNRWA deputy commissioner general and the head of its bureau in Jordan, attended the meeting.

Prime Minister Briefs Senate, House Members
JN091540 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1500 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i met today with Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi, Senate members, House of Representatives Speaker 'Akif al-Fayiz, and a number of representatives. The prime minister briefed them on the recent Jordanian moves, His Majesty King Husayn's contacts in the Arab and international arenas, and the joint action between the Government of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the PLO in implementing the Jordanian-Palestinian agreement. The prime minister also discussed the government's efforts to tackle the country's economic and financial situation and to follow up efforts to achieve what it had announced in its policy statement.

The prime minister answered a number of questions asked by Senate members and representatives. He stressed that the government will continue its meetings with the Senate and House of Representatives within the framework of continuing consultations and exchange of opinions and information related to Jordan's national and pan-Arab march under His Majesty King Husayn. At the end of the meeting, the Senate president expressed thanks and appreciation for this gesture. He also expressed hope that these meetings will continue with the prime minister. Attending the meeting was Sami Jawdah, minister of state for parliamentary affairs.

'Realism and Fairness' Required From Shultz' Visit
JN090655 Amman JORDAN TIMES in English 9 May 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Balance and Mr Shultz"]

[Text] The U.S. secretary of state's planned visit to Jordan, Egypt and Israel this week appears to be taking on an importance all of its own, seemingly unrelated to the substance of U.S. policy in the Middle East. Perhaps this is not such a strange thing, in view of America's traditional preference for form over substance in this part of the world. Before making up his mind on the trip, Mr. Shultz had consistently maintained that he would come to Jordan and other Arab countries only if his visit could contribute substantially to the cause of Arab-Israeli peace. He put himself in a position then of having to show progress when he made the trip and of indicating the lack for possibilities for movement if he did not.

Our feeling is that Mr. Shultz and the rest of the Reagan administration have so far shown a great deal of political shortsightedness in their way of dealing with the Palestinian people and their legitimate representatives.

If the secretary of state, in his expected tour, comes to repeat the same American theme about the PLO and the Arab position on peace talks, he should expect that his trip will in no way achieve positive results. If, however, he comes to the Middle East determined to address the central issues and indicate his willingness to meet the Arabs half-way in formulating a peace strategy that could be supported by all the parties, he would be welcomed with open arms. The last thing we need is another U.S. official who will talk nonsense while in office, only to write in his memoirs a few years later that Washington should deal with the PLO and the new Jordan-PLO accord because the PLO is clearly the only genuine representative of the Palestinian people and the Feb. 11 agreement is indeed the last chance for peace in the Holy Land.

Our hope is that Mr. Shultz will arrive here armed with a new sense of realism and fairness, just like that which he said he detected on the Arab side over the past few months. The change of attitude is necessary so that some badly-needed progress can be made to push the peace process forward. But if he comes here carrying the same old line of American policy in the area, he will get nowhere. The choice may be difficult, but it is crucial and terribly important for the future of the Middle East.

AL-RA'Y on Shultz' 'Rare Opportunity' for Peace
JN100824 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 10 May 85 pp 1, 16

[Editorial: "Shultz Tour"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz today begins a tour in the region starting with Israel, from where he will proceed to Cairo and then to Amman. He will discuss the possibility of activating the peace process and of whether there is an opportunity for holding a dialogue between a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation and the U.S. Administration. It should be noted that the Israeli propaganda media have been casting doubts on the usefulness of the visit since yesterday. These media have started to lay the blame on the Arab side in advance, something which shows that Israel's intransigent position is continuing and that Israel continues to object to this dialogue and continues to foil it before it gets started. Naturally, the Arab side does not want to pre-judge the results of George Shultz' tour. It prefers to evaluate the results after they emerge. However, this does not prevent us from reminding the U.S. secretary of state that the current opportunity for peace should be respected, especially since the

Jordanian-Palestinian agreement constitutes a positive, advanced step to exploit this opportunity. This means that the ball is not in the Arab court now and that it is both wrong and dangerous to prevent the PLO from participating in a peaceful settlement of the problem, because it is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

Nobody has the right to lay down conditions and specifications for Palestinian representatives in the proposed dialogue, because this is a private Palestinian affair. If Israel, with Kissinger's assistance, has for a long time been committing the U.S. Administration to not hold talks with the PLO, it is time for this Administration to abandon its reservations, which are now an obstacle to activating the peace march in the region.

Shultz will undoubtedly find a genuine Arab approach for peace during the talks he will hold in Cairo and Amman. This Arab approach will not concede any PLO rights and will not rule out the equitability that should prevail during the proposed dialogue. The U.S. secretary of state will find a rare opportunity to push the region toward peace if he can effect a balanced U.S. attitude and if he can understand the political and strategic necessity that makes PLO participation in the peace process inevitable, starting with the proposed dialogue and ending with the cherished comprehensive and just settlement.

AL-DUSTUR on Joint Delegation's Visit to PRC

JN090910 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
9 May 85 pp 1, 20

[Editorial: "The Joint Delegation's Visit to Beijing"]

[Text] The visit of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to Beijing is the first move on the international level by the two parties regarding the 11 February agreement after a similar move was made on the Arab level when a joint delegation visited Algiers following the signing of the Amman agreement. This visit is important becuase it is to the capital of a friendly country that has always been known for firm stands and policies supporting Arab rights in Palestine and just Arab causes. Moreover, the PRC is a permanent member of the UN Security Council and shares, with the other permanent members, the responsibility for maintaining international security and peace. The burden of implementing and preserving the UN Charter is shared by all the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The speedy PRC response to receive the joint delegation is further proof of the international interest that the Jordanian-Palestinian action formula has gained — a formula that is considered a serious and sincere contribution to promote the process of a lasting and comprehensive peace in accordance with the principles of legitimacy which were firmly supported by the PRC through its great welcome for the idea of holding an international conference for peace in the Middle East.

Such an advanced PRC stand, realizing the justice of the Palestinian Arab question and its great support for it, is an important gain for all Arabs, especially since this PRC stand and support have always stemmed from firm principles which have always remained above all transient political considerations that often change in accordance with the big powers' topical interests and their domestic political requirements.

The reception by a capital with a billion citizens for the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation expresses a faithful initiative and true understanding. We look forward to further support from the PRC and its friendly people for our Arab nation's causes, foremost being the Palestine question. The PRC's important stand in support of rights and justice and in crystallizing political facts cannot be ignored or belittled by any other international power in the current difficult diplomatic battle which is taking place in several arenas and in many capitals which are either directly or indirectly concerned with the Arab- Israeli conflict.

Junblatt Inspects Al-Rumaylah, Comments on Partition

NC091939 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1900 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Walid Junblatt, leader of the Progressive Socialist Party, has stated that he will not allow any evictions from Jazzin and that he will use any means available to foil enemy agents.

He made these remarks during an inspection tour of Al-Rumaylah, during which he was briefed by returning residents on their condition and on the situation in the town. We have all been trapped in this war and we have paid a very high price, Junblatt said.

Nevertheless, he added, Al-Rumaylah will remain a part of the Al-Shuf area and a pillar of national unity. We will resist schemes for eviction and partition. We want Lebanon to remain in one piece — a homeland for equal citizens, for all and for everyone.

Franjiyah Says Al-Jumayyil 'Unaware of His Duties'

NC100714 Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon in Arabic 0624 GMT 10 May 85

["Text" of interview granted by former President Sulayman Franjiyah to unidentified reporter of the NATIONAL NEWS AGENCY on 7 May; place not given — read by announcer]

[Excerpts] [Reporter] Your Excellency: You have called for changing the present president of the Republic. This is the first time that a former president has asked the president to step down. Can you say why?

[Franjiyah] After 3 years of agony, I deem it fit that a responsible man be appointed as head of state — a man, who would place his position above all other considerations. This man should be free from pressures. This is stipulated in the Lebanese Constitution. Regrettably, the present president is unaware of his duties; but he knows well how to defend his own interests and those of his ilk.

[Reporter] Is it possible to change the president in Lebanon though all past experiences prove the opposite?

[Franjiyah] Experiences are one thing and the Constitution is something else.

[Reporter] What are the conditions needed for implementing this step?

[Franjiyah] Cohesion among the free political Lebanese functionaries. This cohesion exists. Praised be the Lord.

[Reporter] Will replacement of the president solve the Lebanese problem?

[Franjiyah] Naturally and certainly. The Lebanese problem started with the emergence of this [Al-Jumayyil] family. This problem will stop with the end of this family.

[Reporter] Can you propose an alternative?

[Franjiyah] The Chamber of Deputies alone is entitled to propose an alternative. However, there are many efficient people who can replace him.

Palestinian Salvation Front Delegation Ends Visit

NC091143 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] A delegation from the Palestine Salvation Front concluded its visit to Lebanon after meeting with Mufti Hasan Khalid, Prime Minister Rashid Karami, Education Minister al-Huss, Minister Nabih Birri, members of the National Democratic Front, and Deputy Zahir al-Khatib. Discussions dealt with the latest developments in Lebanon and Lebanese-Palestinian relations. The delegation also met with Palestinians in the Burj al-Barajinah, Sabra, and Shatila camps to discuss living conditions and ways to improve them in cooperation with the Lebanese Government.

Sources close to the delegation said that the delegation appreciates the role played by the nationalist forces, particularly the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal movement, in liberating the mountain, West Beirut, and its southern suburb. The sources also said that it has been agreed to deal with any problem in Lebanese-Palestinian relations through consolidating the fateful alliance and preventing any party from exploiting minor differences to harm our fraternal and national relations.

The sources added: We are trying to regulate Lebanese-Palestinian relations through cooperating with the prime minister and the nationalist ministers, carrying out our duties toward the Lebanese people, and acknowledging our rights that have been recognized by the Arab League which organized relations between the Palestinians and Arab states. The sources said: We have received responses from Lebanese officials regarding complaints from our Palestinian people over living conditions in the camps, particularly with respect to obtaining work permits and passports. It has been agreed to follow up these subjects through intensive meetings between Salvation Front members and responsible nationalist Lebanese officials.

Lebanese Forces Executive Committee Elects Chairman

NC092223 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1945 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The Lebanese Forces Executive Committee held a plenary meeting today during which Elie Hubayqah was unanimously elected to be chairman until the end of September 1985. The committee also entrusted the secretary general with the task of formulating organizational regulations for the Lebanese Forces by the end of this month.

After his election as chairman, Elie Hubayqah presented stands on the following concerns:

1. On the Domestic Front

a. We are convinced that the only feasible solution to the Lebanese problem is for all Lebanese to agree on a fresh reconciliation formula for a new Lebanon. This formula would guarantee

Lebanon's unity, sovereignty, and independence, and provide its people with security, stability, justice, equality, and equal opportunity.

b. Exchanges among all Lebanese parties and factions interested in reconciliation should take place in the long-standing Lebanese tradition of dialogue, confidence, coexistence, openness, and common destiny, and not in terms of victor and vanquished. We look forward to the day when this sectarian war will end. We appeal to the rival parties to help us make such a day come true.

c. The tragedy of current inter-Christian relations — and we specifically refer to the tragedy in the north — must be overcome. This is a matter requiring true Christian hearts and forgiveness. We particularly appeal to [former] President Sulayman Franjiyah to respond favorably to our call.

2. On the Firm Principles of our Christian Community

a. The independence of Christian decisionmaking, which prompted the uprising, is contingent upon the establishment of an independent Christian body to deal honestly with the Christian community, to represent the majority within this community, and to reflect and respect the particular traits of this majority in a way that enables it to perform its task on this community's behalf.

b. The Lebanese resistance was established to defend the Christian community and its right to make decisions. This resistance derives its vitality from its interaction with this community and from this community's trust. The Christian community is the source of Christian decisionmaking and the raison d'etre for the Christian resistance. The Lebanese Forces, therefore, are a means for defending our community. They are not a tool for aggression.

c. Those who sacrifice their lives in defense of their homeland and their very existence do so of their own free will. None of us was forced to discharge our duty.

d. As though the economic and social affliction of our people were not enough; as though the impoverishment, hunger, and unemployment affecting the majority of our people were not enough, some insist on playing havoc with our people's security. They cause killings and evictions by means of a systematic circulation of rumors in various areas. We warn such gamblers that their actions will engender a true national unity against them.

3. On the Arab Arena

We are convinced that the Lebanese orientation today is an Arab one. We say this as a matter of conviction and not from fear. Syria has a leading role in this orientation for geopolitical reasons. If this 10-year-old tragedy forced some of us to seek help from certain regional powers hostile to the Arabs, this was done in self-protection against threats to the Christians. Under current domestic, regional, and international circumstances, and in order to reinforce a sense of belonging to Lebanon, we are convinced of the inevitability of returning to act within the Arab framework. Recent years, with all their tribulations, have affected the way some Christians view Syria, its role, and its relation to Lebanon. The bitterness involved, however, is only a passing cloud over the special relations tying Christians in particular and the Lebanese in general to Syria. We no longer tolerate viewing this Arab orientation as an object of extortion, bargaining, or negotiation. Henceforth, we will not let anyone use our relations with Syria to gain factional or personal prominence.

Today's organizational action and the political stand we have just announced are meant to emphasize this new orientation and to stop the bargaining and maneuvering by others on such basic issues as inter-Lebanese and Lebanese-Syrian dialogue.

In conclusion Hubayqah said: Out of an eagerness to maintain Lebanon's unity and identity, we call on all Lebanese and Arabs, andin particular Syria, to work hard to deliver Lebanon from its 10-year tragedy, for our country can be an asset rather than a liability for the Arabs and Syria. We say this from a firm conviction and not just for local consumption. Ignoring or rejecting this call, therefore, will be interpreted as a final decision to undermine Lebanese coexistance and, implicitly, the Christian existence. In turn, this will prompt Christians to fight to the end, something that I think neither our Lebanese brothers nor sister Syria wants to see happen.

Lahd Says ASL 'Fully Ready To Maintain Security'

JN090545 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0500 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Staff Major General Antoine Lahd, commander of the army of southern Lebanon, has affirmed that his forces are fully ready to maintain security in the areas in which they are present and to repulse any attack against them without assistance from the IDF. However, he expressed his belief that the Israeli forces would respond to his request for assistance if the border regions face a large-scale attack by hostile regular forces.

Junblatt Gunmen Blamed for 'Massacre' of Christians

NC100557 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0515 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Reports from Iqlim al-Kharrub confirm that massacres of dozens of Christians took place during the Junblattist incursion of the area. Information available to the Voice of Lebanon says that Junblatt's gunmen have perpetrated a massacre in Al-Jiyah where they dumped the bodies of children, women, and elderly people into a well located between the town's church and the police post. Other bodies, including those of four policemen, were buried near the Al-Jiyah church.

Mass Grave Reportedly Discovered in Siblin

NC101159 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1130 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] A mass grave has been discovered in the Siblin coastal area. Phalangist forces dug the grave to bury victims of Phalangist treachery against innocent citizens. Five brutally dismembered bodies were discovered in the grave. The authorities are searching for new graves. Correspondents have viewed the results of mass murders committed by the Phalangist forces during their presence in Iqlim al-Kharrub. They viewed the dismembered

bodies. Reports confirm that these criminal actions took place over 3 months ago.

Reportage on Factional Fighting in Beirut Area

Phalangists Open Rocket Fire

NC091327 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The Phalangist forces have impeded the security arrangements committee's attempts to reopen the Al-Barbir-Museum crossing. While the earth barricade in the Al-Barbir-Museum area has been removed, the Phalangist forces have refused to remove the barricade in the Olivetti area. Meanwhile at approximately 1500 the Phalangist forces began directing rocket and heavy-caliber machinegun fire at the Al-Hajj Dawud area in the markets from positions in the municipality, Al-Sayfi, and the Regent hotel.

Shelling, Sniping

NC091414 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] For the past few hours gunmen of various organizations have been directing machinegun and rocket fire along the markets combat line in Beirut. A number of 60mm mortar shells have hit the port area. In the mountain Army positions are receiving sniper fire. Intermittent shelling and sniper fire from Junblattist positions in Al-Shuwayfat is still being directed against residential areas in Kafr Shima.

VOL Reports 'Fierce Clashes'

NC100726 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0715 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Fierce clashes are now raging along the combat lines in Al-Hadath, Sfayr, and Al-Mu'allim. Rockets and artillery are being used. Residential areas in Sodeco are receiving intensive sniper fire from Ra's al-Nab'.

Reportage on Anti-Israeli Activities in the South

Suicide Attack Kills Officer

HK100148 Hong Kong AFP in English 0109 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Beirut, May 9 (AFP) — A woman communist member of the Lebanese National Resistance Front (LNRF) blew herself up today in a suicide attack which killed an officer of the Israeli-backed army of southern Lebanon, the front said in a communique here. It said the suicide of Wafa Nur al-Din, 21, allowed other members of her group to escape arrest at Hasbaiya, north of Marj 'Uyun. In a video recording made beforehand, she said she wanted to mount a suicide operation "to kill as many Israeli soldiers as possible."

'Several Casualties' in Explosion

NC100627 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0430 GMT 10 May 85

[Excerpt] Lebanese national resistance fighters are continuing their operations against occupation authorities. They affirmed yesterday that they will not allow the presence of a single Israeli soldier and will maintain the struggle to expel the last Israeli soldier from Lebanese territory. The resistance fighters yesterday carried out several operations against occupation forces and the agent Lahd militias in the Hasbyaa area, Blat, Mazra'at al-Salhani, and Tallat al-Radar in Jabal Safiya.

The most noteworthy operation was carried out near Abu Qamhah in Hasbayya, in which heroine Wafa' Nur al-Din was martyred and several militiamen of agent Lahd were killed. A militia patrol had earlier attempted to arrest Wafa' Nur al-Din and her companions, but she detonated explosives she was carrying to protect her group. The patrol suffered several casualties.

Israeli Tank Blown Up

NC091618 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1530 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] According to reports from the south, an explosive charge was detonated today as an Israeli tank passed near the village of Blat north of Marj 'Uyun in the border area, which is still under Israeli occupation. The reports note that the tank was blown up and that Israeli forces arrested three citizens, one from nearby Ibl al-Saqi village and two from the village of Blat.

2 Resistance Operations Noted

NC090935 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 0900 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The border strip forces of the Lebanese national resistance carried out two operations Wednesday night. At 2000 a group of the border strip forces attacked an occupation forces' position south of the Al-Salhani with rocket and machinegun fire. A helicopter was seen taking away casualties. The other operation was against a post of agent Antoine Lahd in Al-Qantarah where resistance fighters used rocket and machinegun fire, scoring direct hits. The border strip forces of the Lebanese national resistance declared that they are determined to resist the occupation forces until complete liberation is achieved. Meanwhile, the Israeli occupation forces east of Al-Nabatiyah shelled Frun Township, causing extensive material damage.

Talks With Afghan Party Delegation Conclude

JN080706 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1815 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] The second and final round of talks was held in Damascus this evening between the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation led by comrade Ahmad Qabalan, Ba'th Party Regional Command member and head of the regional peasants bureau, and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan delegation led by Comrade Mahmud Barialay, Politburo candidate member, Central Committee secretary, and official in charge of foreign relations.

During the session, an agreement on cooperation between the two parties for 1985 and 1986 was signed. Following the signing ceremony, the heads of the two delegations exchanged cordial speeches expressing the profound ties of friendship between the two parties and the mutual desire to enhance and develop the ties of friendship and cooperation between them in the interest of the two friendly peoples — the Arab and Afghan people — and their common struggle against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaryism.

APU Official Continues Visit to Damascus

Khaddam Meets Official

JN091816 Damascus Television Service in Arabic 1730 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received 'Ali Ahmad Salami, member of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union [APU], and his delegation this afternoon. The meeting dealt with the situation in the region and the situation in the Arab arena.

Al-Ahmar Receives APU Official

JN091323 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, today received Brother 'Ali Ahmad Salami, member of the PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium and president of the Arab Parliamentary Union. The meeting was attended by the APU Secretary General 'Abd al-Rahman Burawi.

During the meeting, discussions dealt with issues of common concern, the latest developments in the Arab arena, the imperialist- Zionist onslaught against the Arab nation's struggle, the hostile plans to liquidate the Palestine cause, and both the responsibility and role of the Arab liberation movement forces in mobilizing the Arab masses to confront the imperialist policies of hegemony and domination, to encounter the Israeli aggression, and to topple the capitulatory schemes.

Brother Salami praised the Syrian role and its principled policy, under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, in confronting the fierce onslaught that aims at liquidating the Palestine cause. He affirmed the significance of supporting Syria in its capacity as a base of Arab struggle in order to achieve the pan-Arab and progressive aims of the Arab nation.

Khaddam Explains Nation's Arab Role to Students

JN091744 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Damascus — Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam received members of the Ninth General Congress of the National Federation of Syrian Students today. Comrade Wahib Tannus, director of the regional bureaus of higher education and students, attended the meeting.

Khaddam analyzed the various aspects of both the Arab and international political situations, affirming Syria's steadfastness under the leadership of comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad against all imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary schemes. He said that President Hafiz al-Asad's wise and brave leadership has turned Syria into a citadel upon which all aggressive conspiracies against the Arab nation founder.

Khaddam reviewed the political events in Lebanon since its independence, explaining Syria's honorable pan-Arab role in safeguarding Lebanon's unity and Arabism, stopping the bloodshed there, and courageously confronting the Zionist invasion of Lebanon in 1982 and preventing the Zionists from fulfilling their objectives. He said that Syria has made great sacrifices and offered martyrs in defense of Lebanon and the Arab nation. He praised the heroic resistance of the Lebanese nationalist forces that confronted, and are still confronting, the Zionist invasion of Lebanon, toppled the humiliating 17 May agreement, forced the Israeli enemy to withdraw, and expelled the U.S. and NATO forces with Syria's backing and support. The vice president affirmed that the Lebanese nationalist resistance is the first of its kind in modern Arab history, because it possesses the will for self-sacrifice in order to achieve victory over its enemies.

He also touched on the situation in the Palestinian arena, condemning the treasonous right-wing course of deviation, led by Yasir 'Arafat and his clique, to relinquish the Palestinian cause for whose sake the Arab people offered thousands of victims and martyrs. Khaddam affirmed that the Palestinian cause is a fateful pan-Arab cause that no country can relinquish, and that we are confronting the defeatist capitulationist course that aims at relinquishing it. He said that the Husayn-'Arafat agreement will be foiled as the 17 May agreement was foiled.

Khaddam also praised the Palestine National Salvation Front, which is an expression of the Palestinian people's will to continue struggle until victory and liberation are achieved and to safeguard the unity of the PLO, which is hostile to the treasonous Camp David agreements and to the Amman agreement.

Khaddam condemned the Iraq-Iran war imposed by Saddam Husayn on the Iranian Revolution, which announced its stand alongside the Arab people in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Congress President Hamid Hasan thanked the vice president for his comprehensive political talk and affirmed that the student

masses will remain behind the historic leadership of our great party and its secretary general comrade struggler Hafiz al-Asad, and will remain faithful to the militant masses' objectives on the path to victory and the building of a society of progress and socialism.

U.S. Secretary of State To Head for Mideast

JN100618 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Washington — U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will head for the Middle East today to begin a tour of the Egyptian and Jordanian regimes as well as the Zionist entity. Reports cite U.S. State Department officials as saying that the king of the Jordanian regime will submit to Shultz a list of Palestinian figures who do not belong to the PLO as a step toward starting capitulationist negotiations with the Zionist entity. Reports cite *THE BALTIMORE SUN* as saying that the Shultz tour of the Middle East will not have tangible results, because it will not include Syria and Lebanon.

Observers are of the opinion that the Shultz visit is part of the joint coordination with the capitulationist axis partners for beginning capitulatory negotiations with the Zionist enemy with the aim of liquidating the Palestinian cause.

TISHRIN Comments on Tour

JN100707 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0345 GMT 10 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] In a commentary, *TISHRIN* says: U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz will begin a Middle East tour today amid the emerging new factors in the Arab region which aim at burying the plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause and at completely removing the Zionist occupation of the Lebanese territory. Shultz' new mission is a follow-up to his assistant Richard Murphy's recent mission to the region. Murphy drafted the first articles of the plot to liquidate the Palestinian cause in cooperation with the Amman and Cairo regimes as well as 'Arafat's clique, which is deviating from the Palestinian national line.

Although Washington revealed the tour a long time ago, indications are that the U.S. Administration has decided to intensify its efforts in order to crystallize the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, which had been a U.S. demand and an Israeli condition for resuming Camp David negotiations in accordance with the Reagan plan. Those who follow events in the region will realize why U.S. moves are being activated. Washington has started to fear the countermeasures that may result from the mind-boggling consequences of the heroic Lebanese national resistance operations against the Zionist occupation forces and from the new factors that have emerged in terms of the Palestinian armed struggle to restore usurped rights. Furthermore, Husayn and 'Arafat have offered all the concessions that the United States had demanded and are now unable to offer anything else.

Hence, we can understand the motives of the voices that are calling on the United States to offer the necessary protection to its capitulating Arab allies such as Husayn, 'Arafat, and Mubarak, especially since the time element is no longer in their favor. Every day, new factors appear which may tear apart the threads of their plots in an hour. Syria's strength is increasing. Its presence on the Arab arena in general and in the Palestinian arena in particular is steadily spreading. It has become capable of upsetting the balance. This is the basic source for the reactionary-U.S. concern at this particular phase.

Concluding its comment, *TISHRIN* says: The victories that Syria has realized in Lebanon, in cooperation with the Lebanese national resistance front — victories which were embodied in driving the Zionist occupation forces from wide areas of the Lebanese territories, and which enabled Lebanon to take long strides on the path of reconciliation — enhance Syria's correct, principled stand in regard to the Palestinian cause. This is the Arabs' first cause, which cannot be subject to compromise. It can only be solved by fully restoring the Palestinian Arab people's rights.

Shultz Arrives in Israel, Greeted by Shamir

TA100434 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz arrived in Israel this morning on a 2-day visit. Our correspondent Dan Eshel reports that Shultz was greeted at Ben-Gurion Airport by Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir. Secretary Shultz will begin his visit with a ceremony at Yad Vashem to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazism. He said Yad Vashem is a place that immortalizes the memory of the Holocaust but, at the same time, denotes hope.

Our political correspondent points out that the visiting secretary will hold political talks with the prime minister, the vice prime minister, and the defense minister. On Saturday evening, he will confer with the finance minister.

Prior to his departure, Shultz told correspondents in Lisbon that in his talks in the Middle East he would try to accelerate the establishment of the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. In his opinion, the Palestinians should be included in the talks. Nevertheless, he noted that during his visit in Israel he does not intend to confer with dignitaries from the territories.

Sources in the Foreign Ministry last night reported that in the talks with the U.S. secretary of state, Yitzhaq Shamir will raise Israel's opposition to conferring with a Jordanian delegation that includes members of the PLO.

Shultz Meets Herzog

TA100926 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz has said that the American people have sworn that they will never again forsake the Jews and will never be reconciled with an aggressor. Speaking at a ceremony at Yad Vashem, Shultz said the United States has been fulfilling this commitment by currently standing by Israel and by helping Jews and other persecuted minorities in the Soviet Union. As part of this commitment, the United States also continues to pursue Nazi criminals and will persevere in this, even if it takes a long time. Secretary Shultz made these remarks in a ceremony marking the 40th anniversary of the end of World War II held at Yad Vashem, near the new monument erected in memory of the Jews who fought the Nazis. After the ceremony, Shultz proceeded to plant trees at the Boulevard of the Righteous in Jerusalem.

Prior to his arrival at Yad Vashem, Secretary Shultz conferred with President Hayim Herzog. In the meeting, the question of UNIFIL was discussed at length. President Herzog said that past experience shows that results can only be attained if both sides believe in the success of such a multinational force. This does not apply to Lebanon and, consequently, if UNIFIL does not perform effectively there is no sense in preserving it. Other issues raised in the meeting were the question of the Arabs of Eretz Yisra'el and the territories, Soviet Jewry, and the settlements.

Shamir Opposes PNC Members

TA101313 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1300 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has said that in his talk with George Shultz he expressed opposition to participation by Palestine National Council members in a Jordanian delegation for negotiations with Israel. Minister Shamir spent 3 hours speaking with his U.S. counterpart. Afterward he told correspondents that Secretary Shultz had emphasized that the United States wants to accelerate the peace process through direct negotiations between Israel and its neighbors and also to examine whether the Palestinians should be incorporated. In reply to a question, the vice prime minister said the visitor had stressed that, in his visit to Bitburg, President Reagan had not intended to draw a simple comparison between the SS members and their victims.

Shamir on Security in Territories, Egypt, Weizman

TA090734 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 May 85

[Interview with Vice Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir by Yotam Yaqir; date and place not given — recorded]

[Text] [Shamir] The security situation in Judaea and Samaria is somewhat disconcerting, and it has recently been exacerbated.

[Yaqir] Can you feel it?

[Shamir] I know about it, and I think that it is necessary to build up the means to combat this phenomenon. We know that our enemies — the terrorist organizations — have been making an effort to step up terrorism in those districts of Eretz Yisra'el — in fact throughout Israel. They may think that the withdrawal from Lebanon heralds some weakening in Israel or indicates that Israel is going downhill, and they are — so to speak — trying to exploit this wave. Well, it is necessary to prove to them as soon as possible that they are making a grave mistake. These attempts should be discouraged and nipped in the bud.

[Yaqir] Do you mean a tougher policy toward violaters of the public order or stonethrowers?

[Shamir] Under no circumstances should we underestimate the phenomenon. We should employ the strictest measures to make sure that these events cease completely.

[Yaqir] Sir, with your permission, let me ask you something from the political sphere: A summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak sounds plausible, and there has recently been a lot of talk about it. Can you comment on this?

[Shamir] This is not the most important issue in this sphere. The goal is to improve Israeli-Egyptian relations. I hope that the outcome of the dialogue that will be conducted between the Israeli and Egyptian delegations in the next few days will allowus to determine the significance of holding a summit meeting, and

figure out what the missions and expectations from that summit will be.

[Yaqir] Do you sense any kind of thaw in relations with Egypt?

[Shamir] For the moment, I have not been able to observe any substantial improvement.

[Yaqir] But you emphasize the talks to be held by the delegations which will meet in Cairo next week, and somewhat minimize the importance of a summit, do you not?

[Shamir] Look, there are many outstanding problems, and they must all be discussed. This requires time. Besides, it is a matter for experts to deal with, and requires a detailed examination. A summit meeting, however, is only a matter of a few hours — perhaps 1 day at the most. Furthermore, it is usually the practice in the international political world to use a summit meeting as the official seal for what had been earlier agreed upon by the specialists.

[Yaqir] How do you personally feel about sitting in the Cabinet with Minister Weizman, against whom you harbor so much criticism, which you have expressed in public more than once?

[Shamir] I have nothing personal against 'Ezer Weizman. We are talking about policy. I strongly object to and reject any activity by a minister aimed at attaining his own political objectives without a Cabinet decision, behind the Cabinet's back, or behind the prime minister's back. This, in fact, is what angered me. But we are talking about the past. Nonetheless, one must learn lessons from the past to apply them to the future. As for the present, it is the Cabinet's duty to make sure that such things do not happen.

[Yaqir] If such incidents occur — and I mean things like Minister Weizman's trip to Egypt — could they jeopardize the Cabinet's existence?

[Shamir] It is hard to predict, but one thing is certain: This could certainly not help the Cabinet in any way.

Rabin Says IDF Will Not Defend Christians

TA090551 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0405 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Yitzhaq Rabin says he is not prepared to jeopardize the lives of IDF troops, and will not sacrifice the life of even one soldier in order to defend the Lebanese Christians. If terrorism reigns in southern Lebanon, it will not be unilateral, the defense minister promised IDF civilian employees at a meeting in Haifa last night. Haviva Roger reports:

[Begin recording] [Roger] The 3 years of war in Lebanon have not changed the military situation there, or removed the threat of terrorism against Israel — the only threat that came from Lebanon. Furthermore, this threat may have been exacerbated, Yitzhaq Rabin says. There is no justification for endangering the lives of IDF soldiers in order to defend the Christians' lives. Even Samir Ja'ja' removed the Phalangist units from Sidon before the assault on the Christians there began, Rabin says.

[Rabin] No more illusions and pipedreams, thinking that we will crown governments in Lebanon or serve as the policeman making peace among the factions. With all the pain and recognition of the tragic situation of the Christians in light of what has recently happened in Sidon, I feel under no moral obligation to endanger the life of even one Israeli soldier because of them. No more.

[Roger] We hope, the defense minister says, that even without a political settlement, the Shi'ites and other elements will accept our offer: A reality of calm, of live and let live.

[Rabin] We are preparing for the final pullback, but this will take some more time, and I would suggest that we refrain from a microscopic examination of every IDF entry into Lebanon to patrol, observe, or aid in one way or another the Lebanese forces in the security strip — forces founded exclusively on the inhabitants of the security strip. If there is terrorism, it will not remain one-sided; if there is any disruption to the normal flow of life of the northern settlements and their inhabitants, the others in southern Lebanon will also not be able to carry on living there. [end recording]

Kimche, Aime Discuss UNIFIL Status in S. Lebanon

TA100814 Tel Aviv HATZOFE in Hebrew 10 May 85 p 1

[Report by political correspondent]

[Excerpt] UN Assistant Secretary General Jean-Claude Aime met yesterday with Foreign Ministry Director General David Kimche to discuss the status of UNIFIL in Lebanon.

Aime reported on the renewed pressure on the part of the Lebanese Government to deploy UNIFIL up to the international border, in an attempt to force the IDF to withdraw from the security zone.

Israel opposes any change in UNIFIL's status, and believes that the force should be disbanded because it currently serves no purpose in southern Lebanon and only hinders IDF activity.

S. Lebanese 'Senior Sources' on ASL Readiness

TA090428 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Senior Sources in the southern Lebanese defense establishment believe that the IDF will be able to prepare the army of southern Lebanon [ASL] to take control of the security strip by the time of the IDF evacuation. The sources told our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal that the number of people enlisting for service in the ASL has recently increased, and that at the present time it has 2,000 troops. It was also reported that the anchorage that is being built in Ra's al-Naqurah in the security strip will begin operating today, and will serve as the port of departure for passengers and goods to Beirut and Juniyah.

The IDF is presently completing the paving of roads in the security strip and is improving the existing roads, and all the passages from that area northward have been opened. The senior sources noted that the policy of opening the security strip to

traffic will continue, in order to ease life for the local population, and that this policy will only change if the security situation deteriorates.

IDF Radio Reports ASL Reorganizing in S. Lebanon

TA090624 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 0505 GMT 9 May 85

[Report by military correspondent Gay Zohar — recorded]

[Excerpts] What is happening, in fact, in the security strip? The army of southern Lebanon [ASL] is reorganizing. The four battalions which, as will be recalled, are deployed according to sectarian centers, are completing their organization and build-up. The first, deployed in the more western sector in the area of Bint Jubayl, enjoys good cooperation with the primarily Shi'ite population. The ASL there is also well organized and strong. In the more dominant Shi'ite sector, where the village of Al-Tayyibah, for instance, is located, the locals waited to see whether Israel was indeed withdrawing and creating a security strip. Only then did they begin to enlist in the ASL. There is a well-trained and effective ASL unit in the sparsely-populated central sector around Jabal al-Rayhan, so that no trouble is expected there even after we leave. The fourth and last sector is the Hasbayya area, which is marked by intersectarian strife, primarily among the Druze themselves. [Words indistinct] no doubt with Syrian encouragement, which is not letting Junblatt or his men in the area lend their hand to the Israeli policy in any way. It is difficult to predict what will happen there after we leave.

In addition to the ASL, of course, there are also the civil guards, relieving the ASL soldiers from manning the roadblocks within the villages or around them. They also add more eyes and ears to prevent hostile organization or activity. The ASL is greatly encouraged by the achievements scored by the Christians in the battle on Kfar Falus, but at the same time the locals — as we have already heard — are seeking Israeli backing. In the event of a harsher attack by the Syrians or the Lebanese Army, Israeli assistance will be necessary. As far as we can judge, the Shi'ite organization Amal has recently been preventing hostile Palestinian activity against Israel, in the security strip as well. It is believed that this organization is interested in gaining control over the area the IDF will soon evacuate. Nonetheless, even its leaders admit that they will not be able to completely prevent the extremist elements from carrying out terrorist activities against us. The future of the security strip is wound up in this knot that includes the ASL, the civil guards, the IDF, Amal, and, naturally, UNIFIL and the Lebanese Army.

Tabah Negotiations May Be 'Limited' to 3 Months

TA090947 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 May 85 p 2

[Report by Arye Tzimuqi]

[Text] Israel will be prepared to negotiate the Tabah issue for a limited period of 3 months, after which — if a compromise is not reached — it will be willing to transfer the dispute for arbitration headed by a U.S. figure. It is hoped that the Egyptians will agree to this proposal on imposing a time limit.

The delegation of directors general, which leaves next Tuesday for 4 days of talks with high-ranking Egyptian officials, will be authorized to deal with all issues related to the normalization of relations between the two countries. However, the government has restricted the delegation in its dealings on the Tabah issue: The delegation will only be authorized to examine the Egyptian stands on the various options regarding the matter.

New Zairian Ambassador Comments on Relations

TA091127 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Today, 3 days before the Zairian president's visit to Israel, Zaire's new Ambassador Lomponda presented his letter of accreditation. Speaking to our correspondent Gid'on Remez, the Zairian ambassador expressed great satisfaction with the excellent relations between the two countries. He noted that military cooperation is being implemented adequately, adding that Zaire attributes great importance to President Mobutu's visit to Israel.

Syrians Reportedly Warn Shi'ites on Terrorism

TA100502 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The Syrians have informed leaders of Shi'ite villages in areas the IDF has evacuated in south Lebanon that they will not tolerate any terrorist activities against the Israeli Army or against Israeli settlements. The Voice of Israel reporter Hayim Hecht says that according to residents of the villages, Syrian officers entered the villages and spoke with the elders in an attempt to gain control over the actions of Shi'ite extremist religious leaders.

JERUSALEM POST Reports Syrian Control of SAM-5's

TA091236 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 85 p 1

[Report by Hirsh Goodman]

[Text] The Soviet Union has handed over the SAM-5 missile batteries it deployed in Syria two years ago to the Syrian Armed Forces.

The handover began in December last year, according to Western intelligence sources. Until then the strategic long-range anti-aircraft missiles were under the sole operational control of the USSR, with no Syrian personnel allowed on the base.

What is still not clear is why the Russians — who have no SAM-5's deployed in any country outside the Warsaw Pact apart from Syria — made the move.

Western analysts suggest either that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, unhappy with an autonomous foreign military presence on his soil, demanded it, or that the new Soviet regime intends to

lessen its active involvement in countries in potentially volatile areas — as is perhaps indicated by the exodus of an estimated 2,000 military advisers and other Soviet personnel from Syria in recent weeks.

The handing over of the missiles, coupled with the withdrawal of Soviet experts from Syria, has refocused attention on Syria's future intentions. Experts do not expect war to break out between Israel and Syria at this stage — given Syria's relative isolation in the Arab world, the non-belligerent gesture of the states on Israel's other borders, and Israel's disengagement from Lebanon. But they do not rule out the possibility.

The chance of war, these experts say, will increase in direct proportion to any advances made on the peace front and in the consolidation of the anti-Syrian Baghdad-Amman-Cairo axis.

While even a limited war would be virtually suicidal for the Syrian Armed Forces, Al-Asad may be willing to sacrifice his army to undermine a developing peace process, and reassert his leadership both internally and in the inter-Arab context.

'Unauthorized Settlement' South of Jerusalem

TA092015 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 2000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] There is another unauthorized settlement south of Jerusalem. Members of the Betar [Herut youth movement] nucleus settled in the area of (Husan) in Judaea, despite the fact that the area has not been prepared and houses have not been built yet. They want to force the Construction and Housing Ministry into facilitating the establishment of the settlement. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that the settlement of Betar is one of the six settlements the establishment of which was agreed upon by the government, but so far no preparatory work has been done in the territory. In moving up the process of establishment, the members of the settlement want to force the Construction and Housing Ministry into speeding up work in the area. The settlement is meant to belong to the Herut-Betar settlements. However, the families which settled in the place belong to the Me'ir Institute in Jerusalem, and currently they are living in two tents.

Golan Settlers Complain About Druze 'Attacks'

TA090913 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 9 May 85 p 2

[Report by Menahem Rahat]

[Text] The settlements on the Golan Heights have called on the security establishment to put an end to their liberal policy toward the anti-Israeli Druze in the Golan who, the settlers claim, are perpetrating "quiet" attacks on the settlements, as a result of PLO incitement.

The Jewish Settlements Council in the Golan claims that the activity of the pro-Syrian Druze has gone beyond simple propaganda and has reached the stage of actual hostile attacks mainly in the settlements' agricultural fields close to Druze land. Among other things, the Druze are damaging the agricultural land, and are driving black goats into plantation areas.

Another type of sabotage involves construction activity in the settlements, which is carried out by Druze laborers.

El Al Invited to Aeronautics Exhibition in UAE

TA100852 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 10 May 85 p 3

[Report by Arye Arad]

[Text] El Al has been invited to participate in an aeronautics exhibition to be held in the UAE city of Dubai this coming February.

The organizers of the exhibition have inquired about the amount of space the El Al pavilion will require and the type of aircraft it plans to send to Dubai.

The El Al management responded to the invitation yesterday, expressing interest and asking for more details.

Briefs

Drop In Tax Collection — Income tax collection dropped last year in real terms by 1.5 percent, due to less money being collected from firms and the self-employed as a result of the inflation law. This year, however, a revival is expected. [Excerpt] [*Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 8 May 85 TA*]

Consumer Spending Increases — The public bought 12 percent more consumer goods in the first quarter of this year than in the last quarter of 1984, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. During the first three months of 1985, Spending on consumer durables rose by 26 percent. Sales of food products rose by 10 percent, the bureau said. The figures for retail sales are usually considered an indicator of trends in private consumption. Thus it appears that the standard of living is not dropping, as the government had forecast earlier this year. [Text] [*Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 9 May 85 p 1 TA*]

Trade Deficit Increasing — The improvement in Israel's trade deficit has been halted. During March and April Israel's trade deficit increased by 15 percent as compared to the first 2 months of the year. This appears from a report published today by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Our correspondent 'Oded Shahar reports that during April Israel's trade deficit amounted to $230 million, and that if we compare the trade deficit in the first third of this year to the average figure for the last months of last year, we find that this year the trade deficit is larger by 5 percent. [Summary] [*Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1405 GMT 9 May 85 TA*]

Economic Conditions in Western Zone Worsen
AB081830 Paris AFP in English 1632 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Dakar, May 8 (AFP) — Economic conditions in the seven countries of the West African French-Franc Zone Monetary Union (UMOA) worsened considerably last year due to falling export revenue and meagre crops, the union's Central Bank said in a report published in the Senegalese capital Dakar today.

The report, by the Dakar-based Central Bank of West African States (BCEAO), said that the positive consequences of stable world prices for primary products had been cancelled out by plunging production of key exports such as coffee and groundnuts as well as a drop in hydro-electric power production. The main cause of the deterioration was the continuing drought in the west African Sahel region.

Provisional estimates by the bank, which is the issuing authority for CFA francs in Benin, Ivory Coast, Burkina Faso, Niger, Senegal, Togo and Mali, showed that the states' real average gross domestic products (GDP) per habitant fell sharply in 1984. Nominal average GDP growth — before inflation is taken into account — was only 5.7 per cent in 1984, as against 6.8 per cent in 1983 and 11.2 per cent in 1982.

The bank said that the 1983-1984 growing season was marked by a drop in production of most export crops, with groundnut export sales falling by a massive 60.5 per cent from 1983 to 1984 after two consecutive years of growth. Groundnut sales are expected to fall further for the 1984-1985 season, despite slightly better rains, the bank said.

Overall UMOA coffee exports, which grew 6.8 per cent during the 1982-1983 season, plunged 67.5 per cent last year. But the bank said that initial indications for the coming season are that production will once again be up, with early harvests indicating a probably tripling of last year's crop. Cocoa exports grew 16.4 per cent in 1983-1984 after falling 21.6 per cent the previous year and a further increase of seven per cent is expected during the 1984-1985 harvest, the report said.

Sales of cotton to state buying authorities which fell slightly — by 0.4 per cent — between 1982-1983 and 1983-1984 — were expected to go up 15 per cent in the current season.

Finally for food crops, drought in the seven monetary union member states caused a sharp jump in last year's cereal import requirements which are estimated at a total 814,000 tonnes this year, against 600,000 tonnes in 1982-1983. Total import requirements are expected to soar to some 1.27 million tonnes this year, greater than any deficit incurred during the previous major drought in the region in 1972-1974, the report said.

Senegal's Ndiaye Named Development Bank Head
AB091855 Paris AFP in English 1842 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Brazzaville, May 9 (AFP) — Delegates at the 21st assembly of the African Development Bank (ADB) today elected Senegal's Babacar Ndiaye as the bank's new president, replacing Willa Mung'omba of Zambia. The two-day meeting was opened here yesterday by Congolese President Denis Sassou Nguesso in the presence of about 1,000 delegates from 50 African states and some 25 other countries.

Other than Mr. Ndiaye, candidates for the top post were Mr Mung'omba; Benin's Nicephore Soglo, an administrator of the World Bank in Washington; and Burkina Faso's Pierre Claver Damiba, regional director of the United Nations Development Fund.

Mr Ndiagye is currently the ADB's vice-president for finance.

LIBYA

King Fahd Sends Condolences to Al-Qadhdhafi

LD090959 Tripoli JANA in English 0815 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 19 Shaban, 9 May JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia telephoned yesterday evening the leader of the revolution offering his condolences and the condolences of the Saudi people on the death of the leader's father, Muhammed 'Abd al-Salam Abu Minyar al-Qadhdhafi.

JANA Notes Experts Working on Arab Unity Proposal

LD052045 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1615 GMT 5 May 85

[Text] Tripoli, 5 May (JANA) — JANA has been informed that the brother leader of the revolution has entrusted a group of experts and specialists with the task of drawing up proposals about a practical concept aimed at achieving the project of Arab unity in accordance with the message which was sent last year by the brother leader to the Arab kings and presidents and which they had accepted in principle.

One of the experts, who is entrusted with the drawing up of this pan-Arab proposal, has said that the proposals will take into consideration that each Arab country will preserve its political system, institutions, administrative structure, and economic system.

He pointed out that although the proposal will constitute a step beyond the Arab League, it is not the total unity requested by the Arab masses. It will, however, be a transient stage to this unity and undoubtedly if this work is achieved the Arabs will be able to build a political and economic entity which will represent a real and effective force capable of withstanding all challenges, and enable the Arabs not only to escape the circle of economic and social backwardness and humiliation and to triumph over the annihilation attempts aimed at them by the Zionists and those who are behind them, but also it is the only way to achieve peacefully the Arab unity which is a popular demand and which, if ignored by the Arab governments, will lead to the eruption of violence for its achievement.

JANA has also learned that this proposal will be announced during the festivities of the Arab Libyan people, marking the explusion of the American forces, next June.

Atomic Energy Official on Nuclear Power Generation

LD062106 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic 0810 GMT 6 May 85

[Speech by 'Abd al-Majid al-Qa'ud, secretary of atomic energy, at 6 May session of the Libyan General People's Congress in Tripoli — live]

[Text] The Secretariat of Atomic Energy was established at the beginning of 1981 as an extension of the Atomic Energy Establishment founded in 1974. The main aim was to enable us to catch up with the technology of the second half of the 20th century, having missed the steam and electricity age.

In view of the specialized nature of this sector I will try to summarize, as much as possible, the aspects about which we can talk. The atomic energy sector is composed of a number of elements, the first of which is the sector of prospecting and mining. This aims primarily at searching for radioactive elements within the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, to extract these elements and mine them in the form of minerals which can be used in the nuclear industry.

In this regard, some elements which are called radiating [words indistinct] were discovered in the area south of Ghadamis; a considerable quantity of uranium was also discovered in the area of Ghat and Al-'Uwaynat al-Gharbiyah. A study was also carried out on the salt base of the Sidra Basin. The presence of some radiating [words indistinct] was established in this salt base. A condensed study is currently being carried out in the southern strip — the area of the Aozou Strip and neighboring areas in the Jamahiriyah — following the establishment of the presence of assuring quantities of uranium there.

What we can announce at the present time without going into details is that the quantities of uranium which have been discovered in the Jamahiriyah are regarded from the economic point of view as far as quantity is concerned as sufficient for or covering the purposes of the Jamahiriyah's nuclear program.

The second element of this Secretariat is the nuclear research center in Tajura'. Let me say here that we are proud to have such a center which distinguishes us from all the neighboring countries or the countries of the region. This center contains a 10-megawatt research reactor, a physics department, a department for radiation chemistry with all its various plants, and a plasma and nuclear fission apparatus — the first of its kind in the region.

What makes us more proud is the fact that there are Libyans working in the atomic energy sector. [applause] We have more than 900 Libyans — scientists, researchers, assistant researchers, and technicians. [applause] As I have said earlier, please excuse me from giving precise details, but I see no harm in mentioning general information. Among those Libyan experts are more than 53 researchers and assistant researchers in physics in general — whether nuclear physics or ordinary physics; more than 30 researchers and assistant researchers in nuclear fission or in the nature of plasma; there are more than 91 researchers and assistant researchers in radiation chemistry; and about 20 researchers working on analysis by radiation activation.

We have more than 77 Libyan nuclear engineers with B.S., M.S., and P.H.D. degrees in nuclear engineering — these are Libyans. We have about 33 Libyan experts on protection against radiation, and more than 80 computer engineers. These Libyan computer engineers are the ones who run the two computers located in the Secretariat of Atomic Energy ... [30-second break in transmission] ... as we did not buy any ready-made files or programs from abroad. The total number of people employed is about 850. The nuclear research center began its research work about the middle of 1982 to cover all these branches of research which I have mentioned. There are many results of this research,

including some which have been published in international and domestic scientific publications. Some are being developed and some are being further researched.

In order to give a simple idea about the requirements of a center such as this I would like to say the following: Currently, about 522 metric tons of steam are produced every month. About 1400 Giga-calories are produced monthly, as well as 73,800 metric tons of compressed air — all this is produced to cover the requirements of the center. Libyan engineers, experts and technicians are involved in this production. They have studied and graduated after the great Al-Fatih Revolution [applause].

All the fresh water needed by this center is produced by desalination at the desalination station attached to the center. This station produces about 11,000 cubic meters of fresh water daily. At the present time we consume about 4,000 cubic meters.

The second part concerns the commencement of the nuclear power station's generation of electricity into Libya. In this sphere, we have begun the first station in the Sidra area. Studies have been prepared to make this station have a capacity of about 880 megawatts; it will contain two reactors, each having about 440 megawatts, so that it can be a major factor in linking the power grid in the Jamahiriyah. The staff needed by such a station which operates by nuclear fuel exceeds 900 engineers and technicians.

Agreement has been reached with the Soviet Union with regard to the main elements for this station. All technical studies have been completed. There remain some contractual and administrative measures which are being discussed. Our estimate of the cost of this station will be about 1,250,000,000 dinars. This will be repaid over a period of 15 to 18 years. As I have said, this is what I can say about this sector. I am ready to give any further clarifications. [Applause]

Reagan's FRG Visit Shows U.S. Concern for Domination

LD061914 Tripoli JANA in English 1836 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] The U.S. President Ronald Reagan today, Monday, concluded his 3-day visit to West Germany. This visit was a frank expression of the American way of interpretation of history, especially that of Western Europe since the end of the Second World War on the one hand and to show the main American concern in expansion and domination on the other hand.

Ronald Reagan openly manipulated his West German visit to blackmail the feelings of the nations that suffered the horrors and consequences of the Second World War. He concentrated on the establishment of a political reality in Western Europe to serve the strategy of domination and expansion Washington has declared.

The U.S. president, while pretending to mourn the victims of World War II, emphasized the need of not repeating the tragedies similar to those committed during that destructive and tragic war. This is an encouraging thing and is welcomed if it came from any other person than Reagan, and from any other quarter than the U.S. Government which shed crocodile tears in a provocative manner in one place and fill its arsenal with destructive and killer weapons in another place.

President Reagan, who, according to him, has revived the memories of humans who were crushed as a result of an evil ideology, has revealed his true intentions by his hyprocritic stand at the graves of the war victims when he clearly defined the concept of the U.S. ideology itself. He drew the line that he follows from Southeast Asia to Nicaragua passing through the Arab region, forgeting the evil direct role the Washington policy plays in Palestine, Lebanon, South Africa and Central America, its blind unconditional support given to the anti-freedom forces by Washington's politicians.

In West Germany, Reagan tried to impose the American conception of world affairs and make this conception the only declared ideology that should be followed. He also tried, by his open and outrageous interference in the affairs of the German people and split the new German generation that was born after the Second World War and started to rid itself from its complexes. This generation that concentrated its interests in drawing a new path for its country which it does not see that it is necessarily tied to the set ideology of Washington. [Sentence as received]

French Claims of Troops in Chad 'Colonial Pretext'

LD031843 Tripoli JANA in English 1741 GMT 3 May 85

[Text] Paris, Shaban 13, May 3 — JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mrs Catherine Lalumiere the state registrar in the French Foreign Relations Ministry announced that the French Government does not accept any situation of a matter-of-fact in Chad.

In a speech Mrs Lalumiere made at the French National Assembly yesterday, said [as received] that our aim will concentrate on what she called the comprehensive withdrawal of the Libyan forces. This announcement confirms that the French Government is still ruled by the old colonial mentality for it appoints itself as a guardian on the brotherly neighbours the Chadian people.

More than once we stressed that we do not have any forces in Chad. The leader of the revolution, in more than once occasion declared that. The leader of the revolution, in the speech he made on the 15th anniversary of the expulsion of the British bases, confirmed that the repeated French claims that there are Libyan forces in Chad are nothing more than a naked colonial pretext. They do not mean anything but France wants to advance its forces in Chad and Africa and that it is a pure colonial overt scheme. [as received]

France must realise that Chad is a neighbouring African country which has strong ties with us. It is not a guardian of this country. It must raise its hands and leave the Chadian people to decide its own destiny. If we are to give advice to this French lady, we say that she must look after her household and family and leave Chad alone.

MAURITANIA

AFP: Army Reshuffled; Ministries Restructured

AB092057 Paris AFP in French 1739 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Nouakchott, 9 May (AFP) — A major reshuffle in the key positions of the Mauritanian Army and security service, and a minor change in the structure of ministerial departments took place on Thursday in Nouakchott just after a plenary session of the ruling CMSN [Military Committee for National Salvation].

This reshuffle was marked mainly by the departure of Colonel Ahmadou Ould Abdallah, chief of staff of the National Army, who has been replaced by Lieutenant Colonel Yall Abdoulaye, it was learned from official sources. Meanwhile, Lieutenant Colonel Ould Boukhress becomes deputy chief of staff, while Colonel Cheikh Ould Boide has been appointed chief of staff of the Gendarmerie. Lieutenant Colonel Diallo Mohamed becomes permanent secretary of the CMSN. No reasons were given officially for this reshuffling within the Army.

Furthermore, under a presidential decree issue on Thursday, the Ministry of Culture, Youth, and Sports has been abolished. Culture has been combined with Information while Youth and Sports has been combined with National Education.

The official communique indicates that this reorganization is dictated by the need for a policy of austerity, "which must constitute a permanent concern in order to allow for a better integration of the fields of activities of the various sectors of national life."

Ba Mahmoud, who was the minister of culture, youth, and sports, becomes minister of equipment replacing Captain Mohamed Ould Nd'diayane, who leaves the government to head the National Security Service as director general.

A ministerial reshuffle — the second since Colonel Maayouia Ould Sid'Ahmed Taya took power last December — had already taken place a month ago, affecting the Ministries of Planning and Fisheries.

MOROCCO

MAP Interviews Cheysson on Upcoming Visit

LD091641 Rabat MAP in English 1212 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Brussels, May 9 (MAP) — "We owe to Morrocco, and not only to Morocco but also to our partners in the southern Mediterranean a guarantee that their exchanges not be affected by the entry of Spain and Portugal into the European Economic Community," stated Mr Claude Cheysson, European commissioner in charge of Mediterranean policy, and North-South relations.

In an interview with the MOROCCAN NEWS AGENCY, MAP, and the Moroccan Radio and T.V. (RTM) on the eve of his visit to Morocco May 9 to 11, Mr Cheysson underlined the importance of this visit "in view of the EEC enlargement but also in view of the fundamental orientation King Hassan II seems to give relationships with Europe".

He said Europeans should accept to deal with Morocco the same way they deal with each other, implying that to secure exchanges between Morocco and the EEC "one should play the mechanisms of the Community agricultural policy (PAC)". He revealed that the European commission has worked out a concrete orientation to be submitted to the EEC Council by next July.

Mr Cheysson also dealt with the possibility of an agreement between Libya and the EEC and tackled the problem of racism and xenophobia in Europe. He observed that "among Arabs and Maghrebians, Moroccans are probably those who look at the future with most courage, they know that Spain's membership is an event falling in the historical perspective...." He added that Spain's entry into the EEC was ineluctable and that Morocco was well aware of that.

On the consequences of the EEC enlargement on Moroccan economy, Mr Cheysson said, "we owe to Morocco and not only to Morocco but also to our the southern Mediterranean countries a guarantee that their exchanges not be affected...." He recalled in this respect that during the colonial era, Morocco was compelled to orient its agriculture in function of the French market. "It would be scandalous on our part," the European commissioner said, "to forget what we have imposed on you (Morocco) at that time... We will not let you down".

Now, the point is to see in what practical, structural and mechanical way we can secure your traditional exports, those which provide important employment and correspond to the orientation of your economy.

On Morocco's request to become member of the EEC, and whether there was a political answer to this political request, Mr Cheysson said the matter was not referred to the commission as the request for membership was put forward in a political document which has not so far a juridical form. "I believe that what is important now is to know what the king and the government have exactly in mind. They certainly do not want to make of Morocco a European country. You have had your own identity for centuries. It is even more ancient that [as received] the identity of several European countries... therefore it is not question for you to claim, tomorrow, that you are a European country like Denmark or Switzerland .... I think that this issue should be dealt with first in political terms and then be tackled from the juridical viewpoint."

On protectionism and liberalism, Mr Cheysson said, "I am certainly against protectionism, I am for liberalism... I am for freedom. Freedom is not necessarily liberalism at least the way some of my political foes in France conceived it.

On the possibility of concluding an agreement between the EEC and Libya, Mr Cheysson recalled the meeting he had with the Libyan ambassador in Brussels who voiced the same concern as others namely that "there is an anomaly in the fact that among all southern Mediterranean countries, only Libya has no structured relations with the European Community. It was surprising," said Mr Cheysson, "that Libya, which affirms its

attachment to the Maghreb, be discriminated. However," he observed, "though the economic balance of Libya is different from that of the other Mediterranean countries. it was my duty to listen to the representative of Libya and to tell him that I shall think about it."

On the escalation of racism and xenophobia in Europe, the EEC commissioner said: "I hate any discrimination be it in Europe or elsewhere. I consider that the current phenomenon of apartheid in South Africa reminds us of the worst souvenirs humanity has known. The Nazi racism which took 20 million lives in the world racism, religious discrimination, sexist discrimination, any kind of racism is intolerable...." [As received]

SUDAN

TMC Reportedly Approves 3-Year Transition

LD101034 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0935 GMT 10 May 85

[KUNA at 1600 GMT on 10 May transmits a note, without amplification, "to kill" the following dispatch by Sa'd al-Shaykh]

[Text] Khartoum, 10 May (KUNA) — It was reported here today that the Sudanese Military Command, the main political parties, and vocational and workers trade unions have approved a new national charter for the country which extends the transitional period to 3 years instead of 1 year, and which will be effective until general elections are held. This charter was submitted by the Sudanese National Grouping working in Kuwait.

A delegation from this grouping, headed by Muhammad Ibrahim Khalil, chief legal adviser of the Kuwaiti Fund for Arab Economic Development, delivered this charter to the Sudanese Military Command, parties, and trade unions during a visit that ended yesterday.

Khalil, in a private statement to KUNA said that "the charter of the National Forces Grouping to rescue Sudan" will be made public tomorrow in the Sudanese capital and it provides for "the establishment of a transitional democratic rule for a period of 3 years during which the process of political participation, according to Sudan's provisional Constitution of 1956 amended in 1964, will be reorganized."

Khalil is one of the former foreign Sudanese ministers. He and the accompanying delegation met with the chairman and members of the TMC, formed after the overthrow of the previous president Ja'far Numayri on 6 April, and with the head of the Sudanese Government Al-Jazuli Da'fallah and leaders of the trade unions and party groups.

Libya's Jallud Continues Visit to Khartoum

Meets With Political Leaders

LD091747 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sha'ban 19, May 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY -- Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud has stepped up meetings with popular, political and [words indsitinct] in the Sudan.

(?At his Khartoum) residence, Mr Jallud met yesterday afternoon with the leaders of the [words indistinct] movement; [names indistinct] al-Mahdi, members of the movement's Political Bureau;[name indistinct] leader of the Khatmiyah sect; Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, secretary general of the Democratic Unionist Party and members of the Political Bureau; Mahjub 'Uthman, of the Political Bureau of the Sudanese Communist Party and members of the Sudanese Revolutionary Committees Movement; Yahya Musa, leader of the West Sudan Ruzayqat tribes; representatives of Sudanese universities, Nasirite youths and journalists from *AL-IQTISADI*, *ECONOMIST* magazine.

During the meeting, he reiterated the excellent relations between the Great Al Fatih Revolution and the popular revolution erupted by Sudanese masses for liberation and emancipation from stooge Numayri's regime.

The delegations on their part expressed esteem for the Great Al Fatih and its revolutionary leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi who gave unlimited support for the struggle of the Sudanese people until liberation from Numayri's dictatorship, stressing the masses will preserve their revolution to forward Sudan to positions of nationalist struggle against imperialism and Zionism and to entrench its African role in the support of African peoples.

They also reiterated the unity of destiny between the two brotherly Sudanese and Libyan peoples and conveyed greeting to the leader of the revolution and Libyan Arab people, stressing they will remember with honour and glory the Libyan Arab People's stand.

Communique, Agreements Signed

JN091530 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1436 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — A joint communique along with economic and cultural agreements were signed here this morning between Libya and Sudan.

General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, deputy chairman of the TMC, signed the joint communique for Sudan, while Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic leadership of the 1 September Revolution in Libya, signed the joint communique for Libya. 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning, signed the economic agreement for Sudan, and Fawzi al-Shakshuki, General People's Congress secretary for planning and acting secretary for petroleum, signed the agreement for Libya. Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, minister of foreign affairs, signed the cultural agreement for Sudan, while Dr 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, General People's Congress secretary for foreign liaison, signed the cultural agreement for Libya.

Following the signing of the joint communique, Gen Taj al-Din 'Abdallah said that Sudan and Libya have opened a new page in their relations with regard to their historic and eternal ties and in order to rebuild what has been destroyed and redress what is wrong. Gen Taj al-Din 'Abdallah pointed out that the talks were

very fruitful, and were held in an atmosphere of fraternity. He said the talks touched on many issues. He said that the two sides have decided to open all channels of communication, cooperation, and consultation in order to entrench world peace and security. He added that the talks also dealt with various current issues in the Arab, African, and international arenas.

Gen Taj al-Din 'Abdallah pointed out that Sudan and Libya are struggling against Zionism and all forms of oppression and racial discrimination. He stressed that the responsibility shouldered by the leaderships in the two countries is great and that the two countries' leaders will work for strengthening and serving their peoples.

In a reply speech, Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud stressed that the experience of the Sudanese revolution and the Sudanese Armed Forces' cohesion with their revolution is a unique experience in the world, because armies in some countries are being used to threaten people. However, he said that the Sudanese Army proved the opposite through its bias toward the masses.

Jallud stressed the strong historic and eternal ties between the Sudanese and Libyan peoples. He also thanked the TMC, the transitional government, and the Sudanese people for the fine reception and the hospitality accorded to their brothers in Libya.

Attending the signing ceremony were members of the Sudanese and Libyan sides to the talks. The joint communique will be announced later today.

Joint Communique Issued

JN091859 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1714 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — The following is the text of the Sudanese-Libyan joint communique:

In consolidation of the fraternal and historical ties, in confirmation of the common destiny, in the wake of the victory of the popular revolution in fraternal Sudan, and in response to the invitation addressed by the Transitional Military Council [TMC], Brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, accompanied by a high-ranking delegation, paid a fraternal visit to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan in the period 14-17 Sha'ban, corresponding to 4-7 May 1985 [date as received].

Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and his delegation were accorded a warm popular and brotherly reception through which the Sudanese people expressed the depth of the relationship linking them with the Libyan Arab people as well as their pride in and appreciation of the militant role of the Great 1 September Revolution.

Brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met with General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, TMC chairman and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, and conveyed to him the greetings of his brother, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, and the Libyan Arab people's congratulations and blessings for the victory of the popular uprising in Sudan against dictatorship and fascism — an uprising that restored [words indistinct].

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud also expressed the Jamahiriyah people's support for the Sudanese people's struggle in implementation of what was adopted by the [words indistinct] people's congresses since the victory of the popular uprising in fraternal Sudan emphasizes the inevitability of the masses' self-liberation from all forms of political, economic, and social repression and enslavement.

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab has expressed his as well as the Sudanese people's welcome of this fraternal visit which confirms the cohesion of the two brotherly peoples and the two revolutions of 1 September and 6 April for the sake of liberation and unity. He expressed the feelings of gratitude and appreciation for the stands of the Libyan Arab people and their historic leadership in support of the Sudanese people's rights.

Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and his delegation also met with Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah and discussed with him the ways to bolster bilateral relations as well as Arab and African affairs.

In an atmosphere of fraternity and as an embodiment of the joint desire to bolster cooperation and coordination in a manner that serves the pan-Arab interests, the two fraternal countries' delegations held a series of talks that were presided over on the the Libyan side by brother Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud and on the Sudanese side by TMC Deputy Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl. The Libyan Arab side comprised:

1. Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, General People's Committee secretary for foreign liaison;
2. Brother Fawzi al-Shakshuki, General People's Committee secretary for planning and [words indistinct].

The Sudanese side comprised:

1. Brigadier General Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, TMC member;
2. Brigadier General Faris 'Abdallah Husni, TMC member;
3. General 'Abbas Madani, minister of the interior;
4. Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, minister of foreign affairs;
5. 'Awad 'Abd al-Majid, minister of finance and economic planning;
6. Siddiq 'Abidin, minister of agriculture and natural resources;
7. Engineer 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman Musa, minister of energy, industry, and mining.

The talks centered on bilateral relations and ways of bolstering and developing these relations in the political, economic, social, cultural, and technical fields in order to achieve the objectives of the two fraternal peoples and deepen their comprehensive unity and confrontation of all the Zionist-colonialist-imperialist conspiracies aimed against their existence, culture, and future generations. Within this context and out of their realization of the current challenges, the two sides agreed to reopen the channels of communications, reactivate cooperation and coordination between the two countries, and increase mutual visits and contacts on all levels.

Within the framework of bolstering and developing brotherly relations between the two countries in the economic field, the two sides agreed to establish a joint holding company operating in the fields of industry, agriculture, fishing, trade, mining, and transport and in any field that may benefit the two peoples. Specialists from the two countries will make the final arrangements for completing the establishment of the company during a meeting which will be held before the end of July 1985.

The two sides agreed on an executive program for the cultural agreement that was signed between the two countries in 1975. The program included cooperation in the cultural, educational, information, youth, and sport fields. It also includes the establishment of cultural centers; the exchange of visits by folklore and youth teams from the two countries; the arrangement of seminars and lectures; participation in cultural, entertainment, and scouting camps; the exchange of scholastic grants; cooperation in the educational field and scientific research; and coordination in the field of information. The two sides also exchanged views on several issues of mutual interest on the Arab, African, and international levels.

On the Arab level, the two sides affirm that the Arab-Zionist conflict is a struggle for existence and not a struggle over borders. They also affirm that the solution to the Palestine question will not be attained except through the complete recognition of the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, including their right to self-determination and their right to establish their independent state on all their national soil under the PLO, their sole, legitimate representative. The two sides also affirm their complete commitment to support the Palestinian people in their just, heroic struggle twoard liberation and repatriation. Within this context, the two sides condemn all partial agreements and separate treaties that represent a flagrant violation of the Palestinian people's rights and prevent them from achieving their legitimate aspirations.

The two sides affirm their complete support for the Lebanese people and nationalist forces in their heroic confrontation of the Zionist invasion. They also hail their sacrifices in thwarting the Zionist designs that are aimed at infringing on Lebanon's national unity. The two sides appeal to all the Lebanese sides to unite in order to build a united Arab Lebanon. They also stress the need for the complete unconditional withdrawal of the Israeli forces from all of Lebanon.

The two sides express their regret over the continuation of the war between the brothers in Iran and Iraq — a war that is imposed on the two peoples and that serves the enemies of the Arab and Islamic nation. The two sides call for exerting more efforts to end this war and directing all the capabilities against the Zionist enemy.

Out of their mutual commitment toward the causes of the Arab nation and Africa, the two sides affirm the importance of African-Arab cooperation and the need to reactivate this cooperation in order to serve Arab and African interests. In this regard, the two sides expressed the hope that the circumstances will be suitable for convening an Afro-Arab ministerial meeting in Tripoli in order to bolster cooperation toward achieving joint aspirations of liberation, progress, and development. Within this framework, the two sides condemn all foreign intervention in Africa which is against its unity and freedom. The two sides stress the need to confront the attempts of the Zionist enemy, the natural ally of the racist Pretoria regime, to infiltrate into Africa. The two sides voice their conviction of the OAU's important and effective role in serving the interests of the African nations, entrenching cooperation between African countries, and confronting the urgent problems that face them.

The two sides are following with great concern the deteriorating political and security situations in southern Africa and the failure of efforts to achieve the independence of Namibia due to the racist Pretoria regime's intransigence and continuous failure to recognize the Namibian people's right to independence. The two sides also denounce the Pretoria regime's attempt to establish a [word indistinct] administration in Namibia and the establishment of an agent government loyal to it in violation of international laws and charters. The two sides also stress their full support for the Namibian people's struggle under the SWAPO movement, their sole and legitimate representative.

In this regard, the two sides express their support for the African peoples' struggle against colonialism, and praise the South African people's steadfastness and struggle under the leadership of their national movements against colonialism and racial discrimination. The two sides also stress the need to implement the UN and the OAU resolutions regarding imposing comprehensive and compulsory sanctions on the racist Pretoria regime.

Regarding the issue of the Western Sahara, the two sides stress their support for the OAU resolution regarding conducting a referendum in the Sahara in order to enable its people to determine their destiny.

The two sides stress their concern about settling the Chadian problem through the participation of all the Chadian factions within a national framework without any foreign interference and in accordance with the Lagos agreement and OAU resolutions.

On the regional and international levels, the two sides stress their adherence to the UN, Arab League, OAU, and the ICO charters, and the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. They express their support for the efforts that seek to establish a new world economic system that would guarantee the economic rights of all states on an equal and just basis.

The two sides agree on the need to achieve a South-South dialogue as a basic step toward achieving a South-North dialogue. The two sides stress the right of all states to exercise full sovereignty over their natural resources in the interest of their peoples, and in rejection of the imperialist states' hegemony over these resources. The two sides also agree on the necessity to amend the IMF Charters and the International Bank for Reconstruction in order to secure the rights of the Third World countries. The two sides also express their eagerness to keep the Mediterranean and the Red Sea areas free from foreign fleets and bases.

The two sides agree on the need to continue coordination and consultation between them on all issues of mutual concern, and

in all regional and international organizations. The two sides also agree to reactivate and revive the ministerial joint committee between the two countries, providing that this committee holds its coming meeting in Tripoli during October 1985.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed his thanks and appreciation to the TMC chairman and members, the Council of Ministers, and the fraternal Sudanese people on the good reception and generous hospitality accorded to him and to the accompanying delegation during their fraternal visit.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud conveyed to TMC Chairman Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab the invitation of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great 1 September Revolution in Libya, to visit Libya. Jallud also extended an invitation to deputy TMC Chairman General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl and Prime Minister Dr Daf'allah to visit the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahriyah. They accepted the invitation with thanks and agreed that its date will be set later.

Tripoli Carries Communique

LD092052 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The joint Libyan Arab-Sudanese communique was issued today in Tripoli and Khartoum at the end of the visit of Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the delegation accompanying him to the Democratic Republic of the Sudan and here is the text:

In consolidation of the fraternal and historical ties, and in confirmation of the unity of fate, and amid the exuberance of victory of the popular revolution in sister Sudan, and in response to the invitation extended by the TMC, Brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud, accompanied by a high level delegation, paid a fraternal visit to the Democratic Republic of Sudan during the period 14-19 Sha'ban 1349 since the death of the prophet, corresponding to the 4-9 May 1985. Brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the accompanying delegation were granted a warm fraternal reception thought which the Sudanese people have expressed the depth of the relationship linking it to its brother, the Libyan Arab people, and the pride and appreciation of the struggle role of the Great 1 September Revolution.

Brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud met General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, TMC chairman and commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, to whom he extended the greetings of his brother, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the congratulations and blessins of the Libyan Arab people on the triumph of the popular uprising in the Sudan against dictatorship and fascism, an uprising which brought Sudan back to its natural role within the framework of the Arab nation, in realization of its aspirations for progress and unity and in preservation of its national existence. Also Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud carried with him the support and backing of the Jamahiriyah people for the struggle of the Sudanese people in implementation of the resolutions of the basic popular congresses, considering that the victory of the popular uprising in sister Sudan confirms the inevitabililty of the freeing of the masses from all the forms of subjugation and political, economic and social enslavement.

Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Siwar al-Dhahab expressed his and the Sudanese people's welcome to this fraternal visit which confirms the cohesion of the two fraternal peoples and the revolutions of the 1 September and 6 April for liberation and unity, expressing the sentiments of appreciation and gratitude for the attitudes of the Libyan Arab people and its historic leadership which supports and backs the struggles of the Sudanese people. Also Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and the accompanying delegation met Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister, and they discussed the consolidation of relations between the two sister countries and the Arab, African and Islamic issues.

In an atmosphere of fraternity and in an embodiment of the common desire to consolidate cooperation and coordination, which serves the national orientations, the delegations of the two sister countries held a series of talks which were led on the Libyan Arab side by Brother Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud and on the Sudanese side by Generel Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, TMC deputy chairman. The Libyan Arab side included Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau; Brother Fawzi al-Shakshuki, secretary of the General People's Committee for Economy and Planning, who is also entrusted with the Oil Secretariat.

The Sudanese side included Brigadier Fadlallah Burmah Nasir, TMC member; Brigadier Faris 'Abdallah Husni, TMC member; Police Lieutenant General 'Abbas Madani, the minister of interior; Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, the foreign minister; Awad 'Abd al-Majid, the minister of finance and economic planning; Siddiq 'Abidin, the minister of agriculture and natural resources; Engineer 'Abd al-'Aziz 'Uthman Musa, the minister of energy, industry and minerals.

The talks focused on bilateral relations and the means of their consolidation and development in the political, economic, social, cultural and technical fields, in realization of the objectives of the two fraternal peoples and in deepening of the eternal ties between them, giving an impetus to the march of the Arab nation towards the achievement of its comprehensive unity and the confrontation of all the Zionist, colonialist and imperialist intrigues which are aimed against its existence, civilization and the future of its generations.

Within this context, and in understanding of the current challenges, both sides have agreed to reopen the channels of communications and activate cooperation and coordination between the two countries and to intensify the exchange of visits and contacts at the various levels. Within the context of the consolidation and the development of the fraternal relations between the two countries in the economic field, they agreed to establish a joint company to work in the fields of industry, agriculture, marine fishing, trade, mining, transport, and any other fields which bring common benefit to the two peoples. Specialists in the two countries will make the final arrangement for the completion of the establishment of the company during a meeting to be held before the end of July 1985.

Both sides have agreed on a program for the implementation of the cultural agreement signed by the two countries in 1975, which covered cooperation in the cultural, education, information, youth, sport fields. It also included the establishment of cultural centers and the exchange of visits by folklore and sport groups in the two countries and the holding of seminars and lectures and the participation in educational and recreational camps and scout camps and the exchange of scholarships, cooperation in scientific fields and scientific research and coordination in the information field.

Views were also exchanged on many issues of common interest on the Arab, African and international level. In the Arab sphere, both sides confirmed that the Arab Zionist conflict is one of existence, not borders, and that the solving of the Palestine problem will only come with the full recognition of the firm national rights of the Palestinian Arab people, including its right to self-determination and to establish its independent state on the whole of its national soil, under the leadership of the PLO, its sole, legitimate representative. Both countries confirm their complete adherence to the provision of backing to the Palestinian people in its just and heroic struggle for liberation and return to its homeland. In this context, both sides condemn all the partial agreements and the frenzied treaties which constitute a flagrant violation of the rights of the Palestinian people or prevent the realization of its legitimate aspirations.

Both sides also confirmed their absolute support for the Lebanese people and its national forces in its heroic confrontation of the Zionist occupation and praise the sacrifices it is making in order to abort the Zionist plans which are aimed at harming its national unity. They urge all the Lebanese sides to unite in order to build a united Arab Lebanon and confirm the necessity of the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from the whole Lebanese soil without any condition or restriction.

Both sides showed understanding as regards the continuation of the war of brothers between Iraq and Iran which is imposed on the two peoples and which serve the enemies of the Arab and the Islamic nation and call for further efforts in order to halt it and divert all the capabilities against the Zionist enemy.

Out of their joint commitment toward the causes of the Arab nation and the African Continent, the two sides affirm the importance of Arab-African cooperation and the need to activate it for the good of the common Arab and African interests. In this context, the two sides expressed their hope that favorable conditions would materialize for the holding of the Arab-African ministerial meeting in Tripoli as a push foward to the march of cooperation and a contribution toward the realization of the common aspirations and expectations for liberation, progress and development. In this context, the two sides denounce all the foreign interferences on the African Continent and which are directed against its unity and freedom and affirm the need to stand up to the attempts by the Zionist enemy, the natural ally of the racist regime of Pretoria, to inflitrate into the African Continent.

The two sides record their faith in the important and effective role of the OAU in serving the causes of the continent's peoples, consolidating cooperation among its peoples and tackling the urgent problems facing it.

The two sides follow with extreme concern the deterioration of the political and security conditions in southern Africa and the impediment of the efforts exerted for the realization of Namibia's independence because of the obduracy of the racist Pretoria regime and its constant refusal to recognize the Namibian people's right to independence. The two sides condemn the recent attempts by the racist Pretoria regime to set up an internal administration in the region of Namibia and the creation of an agent regime subservient to it, in violation of the international conventions and resolutions. They affirm their full support for the struggle of the people of Namibia under the leadership of SWAPO, their sole, legitimate representative.

In this context, the two sides express their absolute support and bolstering of the struggle of the African peoples against imperialism and they laud the steadfastness and struggle of the people of South Africa under the leadership of their national liberation movements against imperialism and racial discrimination. They also affirm the need for the implementation of the resolutions of the United Nations and the OAU concerning the imposition of comprehensive committed sanctions against the racist Pretoria regime.

With regard to the Western Sahara issue, the two sides express their support for the OAU resolutions on the holding of a referendum in the Sahara enabling its people to determine their fate.

The two sides affirm their eagerness to solve the Chadian problem with the participation of all the Chadian factions and within the framework of a national reconciliation without any foreign intervention in accordance with the Lagos agreement and OAU resolutions.

In the international and regional areas, the two sides affirmed their commitments to the charters of the United Nations, the Arab League, the OAU and the Islamic Congress, and to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement. They expressed their support for the efforts aimed at the creation of a new world economic system guaranteeing the economic rights of all countries on the basis of justice and equality.

The two sides agreed on the need for a South-South dialogue as a basic step leading to the North-South dialogue. The two sides also affirmed the right of all countries to exercise full sovereignty over their natural resources in a manner that serves the interests of their peoples and the sides reject the imperialist powers' hegemony over these resources.

The two sides affirmed the importance of the amendment of the charters pertaining to the IMF and the World Bank for development and reconstruction in a manner that would guarantee the rights of the Third World countries.

The two sides expressed their interest in and care for transforming the Mediterranean and the Red Sea into peaceful zones, free from foreign fleets and bases.

The two sides agreed on the need to continue coordination and consultation between them in regard to matters of common interest and in all the regional and international organization and to revive and activate the joint Sudanese-Libyan Ministerial Committee which would hold its forthcoming meeting in Tripoli during October, 1985.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Jallud expressed his thanks and gratitude to the brothers president and members of the Sudanese TMC and to the prime minister and ministers and the fraternal Sudanese people for the warm welcome and generous hospitality he and members of his delegation have received during this fraternal visit.

Staff 'Abd al-Salam Ahamad Jallud conveyed an invitation from Brother Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, the commander of the Great 1 September Revolution to his brother Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab, the chairman of the TMC and the commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces. [sentence as received]

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud on his part conveyed an invitation to his brothers Gen Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl, the deputy chairman of the TMC and to his brother Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, the prime minister to visit SPLAJ. These fraternal invitations have been accepted gratefully. It was agreed to fix the date for these visits at some future date.

Libyan Delegation Departs

JN091009 Khartoum SUNA in English 0958 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 9, (SUNA) — The Libyan delegation led by 'Abd al-Salam Jallud left here today winding a six-day cordial visit to Sudan. Jallud and his entourage which comprise nearly 40 officials left here at 1045 AM local time, 0845 GMT, and have been seen off at the airport by Deputy Chairman of the TMC Taj al-Din Fadl and TMC member Fadlallah Burmah Nasir.

During his stay Jallud held talks with the officials including the TMC [Chairman] Siwar al-Dhahab and Prime Minister Al-Jazuli Daf'allah.

The talks focused strengthening bilateral relations and means of consolidating common Arab action.

Prime Minister Accepts Invitation To Visit Libya

JN091747 Khartoum SUNA in English 1725 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 9 (SUNA) — Member of the historic leadership of the Libyan September Revolution Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud today invited Deputy Chairman of the TMC General Taj al-Din 'Abdallah Fadl and Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah to visit Libya. Fadl and Daf'allah accepted the invitation and agreed to set a time for the visit later on.

It is worth noting that Jallud left here today for Libya concluding a week-long visit to the country.

Chairman Receives Message From Chadian President

JN091024 Khartoum SUNA in English 1000 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 9, (SUNA) — Chairman of the Transitional Military Council General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab has received a message from the Chadian President Hisseine Habre in which he expressed the continuation of the friendship relations that links the two countries. In the message Habre voiced that the eternal ties between the Sudanese and Chadian peoples will continue for the faith of relaizing the common objectives of the two peoples.

Appoints Attorney General

JN091807 Khartoum SUNA in English 1730 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 9, (SUNA) — Chairman of the TMC General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab today decreed the appointment of 'Umar 'Abd al-'Ali as attorney general.

Council of Ministers Holds Fourth Meeting

JN091105 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1028 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — The Council of Ministers of the transitional popular revolution government held its fourth meeting here yesterday under Prime Minister Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah. The council agreed to convene an extraordinary session next week to discuss the obstacles facing relief programs in general and in the southern part of the country in particular. It was also decided that a meeting will be held between the prime minister and the military governors of the regions in Khartoum on Monday.

The Council of Ministers also entrusted the minister of public service and labor to form a technical committee that will prepare the necessary studies on the decision to postpone the implementation of the wage scale and to submit its recommendations to the council. The Council of Ministers approved the bill on the issuance of new currency notes.

On the Military Trade Corporation, which is frozen, the Council of Ministers entrusted the ministers of supply and trade to form a technical committee from the two ministries to submit recommendations on the future of the corporation. The minister of defense and the comptroller general will also submit two reports to the council on the subject.

The Council of Ministers also approved the memorandum submitted by the minister of public service and labor on the reapplication of the trade unions bill amended in 1405 hegira authorizing trade unions to carry out trade union activities.

The Council of Ministers also authorized the prime minister to form a technical committee that will comprise all competent parties to prepare for elections.

The Council of Ministers at the beginning of its session discussed the decisions that were adopted in the previous session.

Information Minister Suspends ALWAN License

GF090504 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 8 May 85 p 1

["Exclusive" report from Khartoum]

[Text] Sudanese Minister of Culture and Information Muhammad Bashir Hamid issued a decree yesterday suspending the license of the newspaper *ALWAN* which supports the Muslim Brotherhood in Sudan. The decree said that the reason for this was the newspaper's violation of licensing conditions by publishing political columns at a time when it was licensed only as a technical and sports newspaper. Recently the newspaper published columns supporting the Muslim Brotherhood, the organization of Hasan al-Turabi.

Foreign Ministry Condemns South Africa on Namibia

JN090945 Khartoum SUNA in English 0915 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, Sha'ban 19, May 9 (SUNA) — The Ministry of Foreign Affairs Wednesday condemned South Africa's declaration on the establishment of an internal administration for Namibia.

In a statement issued here Wednesday the Foreign Ministry said that the declaration frankly exposes the racial regime's intentions to undermine all efforts towards securing independence for Namibia and to perpetuate illegitimate occupation of that country in defiance of the resolutions of the U.N., the Nonaligned Movement and the O.A.U. The statement called on all countries to reject the establishment of that administration and to "deny recognition" to any puppet regime South Africa is contemplating to install in Namibia.

The statement said Sudan believes the U.N. is legally responsible for realising Namibia's independence and that the sole basis for the peaceful solution to that problem is the unconditioned implementation of the Security Council's Resolution No 435 for 1978. The statement said the U.N. Council for Namibia retains the legitimate administration for Namibia until that region obtains full and unconditioned independence.

Military Council Approves New Banknote

JN091806 Khartoum SUNA in English 1735 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 9 (SUNA) — The TMC has approved the issuing of a new banknote following a recommendation submitted by the Council of Ministers yesterday. During its meeting chaired by the TMC leader Gen 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab morning today, the council also listened to a report by Gen Ibrahim Yusuf al-Ja'li who led a TMC delegation to Iraq, Syria and Jordan last week. It also formed a committee from among its members to study the formula of forming a cabinet for the southern region. The TMC further dissolved the apparatus dealing with redressing grievances which was under the despotic Numayri and transferred its functions to the attorney. [Sentence as received]

DUP Leader Comments on Egyptian, Libyan Relations

JN091148 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1040 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, 9 May (SUNA) — Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin al-Hindi, secretary general of the Democratic Unionist Party [DUP], has stated that the People's Armed Forces had been well acquainted with the opposition's movements in Sudan and abroad and had been closely linked to our struggle over the past 16 years, emphasizing that this will become evident in the next few days.

Speaking to Arab journalists from Tunisia, Lebanon, and the PDRY, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin explained that the DUP's relationship with Libya was established in 1973. He added that lengthy deliberations had taken place and were started by the late DUP leader Al-Sharif Husayn al-Hindi, and that these deliberations have not been confined only to Sudanese concerns but dealt with the causes of the Arab people, particularly the Palestinian cause.

On a question on whether the DUP relationship with Libya will affect DUP or Sudan's relations with Egypt, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin said: Throughout history, we have always had a distinctive relationship with Egypt. We are like members of the same body. He added that Libya has no sensitivities toward the DUP's relationship with Egypt. He stressed in this respect that during the period of the party's struggle abroad many contacts had taken place with Egypt and with Saudi Arabia.

Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin said he hopes that Sudan will reassume its vanguard role in the Arab and African arenas, a role which dictator Numayri had lost as a result of his policies which pushed the country into the international struggle arena. He stressed that Sudan's status and nonaligned policy do not permit it to antagonize anyone. On the contrary, Sudan must have friendly relations with the entire world.

Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin called for the abrogation of all laws that were enacted by the defunct May regime and which he described as laws which shackled the nationalist spirit of the people. He added: If we assume power alone or through a coalition or pan-Arab formula we will work to abrogate these laws.

Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin called on all parties and bodies to rise to the level of responsibility to tackle the problems that are burdening the country as a homeland and as a nation, stressing the importance of dealing with the economic crisis. He said that many basic projects and other projects had been planned before the defunct regime's era and are waiting to be implemented in order to save the national economy.

On the problem of the south, Al-Sharif Zayn al-'Abidin said: We recognize and agree to the declared part of the Addis Ababa agreement, explaining that all nationalist forces in the south may be in the respect of the wish of the brothers in the south to have the rule they want in the south. [Sentence as received]

National Islamic Front Begins Meetings 9 May

JN091804 Khartoum SUNA in English 1727 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Khartoum, May 9, (SUNA) — The constituent conference of the National Islamic Front started its sessions here today. Chairman of the preparatory committee Dr Hasan 'Abdallah al-Urabi addressing the opening session said the front has been set up to unify Muslims in Sudan around Islam as a method to replace the sublunary Eastern and Western ones. The constitution of the front calls for the supremacy of Islam as a religion and a law.

The sessions of the front which comprises representatives from all over the country will continue till tomorrow morning when the final communique is to be issued beside electing the leadership of the front.

Kenyan Paper Cited on Khartoum's Ethiopian Policy

JN081446 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1420 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Nairobi, 8 May (SUNA) — The Kenyan newspaper *THE STANDARD* this morning issued reports of the Sudanese Government's denial of Somali allegations that Sudan will continue to support elements hostile to Ethiopia. It says that the Sudanese Embassy in Addis Ababa has issued a statement describing these allegations as baseless.

On the other hand, the Kenyan newspaper *THE NATION* today published the interview that SUNA held with Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the historic 1 September Revolution. In this interview, Jallud stressed Libya's readiness to set up any kind of unity with Sudan that is acceptable to the Sudanese people.

TUNISIA

Bulgaria's Ganev Meets With Prime Minister 8 May

LD091636 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 May (TAP) — Yesterday morning [Tunisian Prime Minister] Mohamed Mzali met with the Bulgarian Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, who stated after the meeting that the talks dealt with bilateral relations and ways of improving them. He expressed satisfaction with the high level of these relations. He added that he had expressed his country's desire to promote Tunisian-Bulgarian cooperation.

The meeting was attended by Mohamed Mestiri, secretary of state attached to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and by Vladislav Videnov Kostov, Bulgarian ambassador in Tunis.

Meets With Economy Minister

LD091649 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1230 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 May (TAP) — Tunisian Minister of National Economy Rachid Sfar yesterday morning received Ivan Ganev, Bulgarian deputy minister of foreign affairs, who is on an official visit to Tunisia. The meeting was attended by the Bulgarian ambassador to Tunisia. Discussions during the meeting covered bilateral cooperation in the fields of mining and trade.

It is deduced from the way the discussions went that cooperation between the two countries is satisfactory because trade exchange rose from 3 million dinars in 1981 to 7 million dinars in 1984. The two sides expressed readiness to continue cooperation in the various economic fields and agreed to hold a meeting of the joint Tunisian-Bulgarian committee in Sofia within the next few weeks. The two sides agreed that a team of Bulgarian experts will visit Tunisia prior to the meeting of the joint committee to prepare the list of goods to be exchanged within the framework of an agreement to be concluded between the two countries, which Sfar proposed should be valid for several years, on the lines of the agreement concluded between Tunisia and the USSR.

With regard to mining, Sfar pointed out that studies are being made on the feasibility of exploiting Tunisian mines through cooperation with the Bulgarian side. Once feasibility is proved, work will begin in this regard, he said.

Tunisia exports olive oil, phosphates, salt, and cloth to Bulgaria and imports from it tobacco, cattle, and industrial equipment.

Meets Arab League Head

LD091654 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tunis, 9 May (TAP) — Chedli Klibi, secretary general of the Arab League, received Ivan Ganev, Bulgaria's deputy minister of foreign affairs, in his office. Mr Ganev said that during their talk he was acquainted with the stances of the Arab League on many issues, including the Middle East issue, the Palestinian question, the situation in Lebanon, and the efforts being made to end the war between Iraq and Iran.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Extends Greetings to CSSR's Husak

EA091946 Addis Ababa in English to Neighboring Countries 1530 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, has congratulated the fraternal people of Czechoslovak Socialist Republic who are celebrating today the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the country.

In a message to Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and president of the CSSR, Comrade Mengistu extended warmest salutation to the leader, the Communist Party, the government and people of Czechoslovakia on behalf of the Workers Party of Ethiopia, the people and Government of Ethiopia and on his own behalf. Comrade Mengistu said in his message, that at this historic moment of the 40th anniversary of the defeat of fascism the succeeding generation paid homage to those anti-fascist patriots who had been tortured and massacred and also to those liberating forces in which Czechoslovakia played a prominent role in bringing the fascist forces to their knees and liberating the world from the danger of fascism. [Sentence as received]

He added that the liberation war waged by the valiant people of Czechoslovakia against the fascist occupation of their fatherland is not only a shining example but has also earned them the admiration of all freedom-loving peoples of the world. Comrade Mengistu expressed confidence that the peoples of the CSSR would, as in the past, continue to achieve greater progress and prosperity in the years ahead. He also took the opportunity to express best wishes for the continued progress and prosperity of the fraternal peoples of Czechoslovakia and for the personal well-being of Comrade President Husak.

KENYA

President Gives Warning to University Lecturers

EA082237 Nairobi KNA in English 1650 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Nairobi 8th May — President Daniel arap Moi today lashed out at certain lecturers of the University of Nairobi who tell students to stand in silence in respect of twenty students allegedly murdered by the state during the students' disturbances.

President Moi said that lecturers are charged with the responsibility of guiding the youth and should refrain from such malicious falsehoods. He said it was unfortunate that such lecturers preached blatant lies. President Moi said that he might be forced to name the lecturers publicly unless they stopped such behaviour.

The president was addressing students and lecturers at the Kabete campus where he inspected the on-going construction work of the sports ground at the campus. He told the lecturers to say publicly who the alleged students were. President Moi said that only one student died during the disturbances at the main campus after he was trampled upon by the rioting students.

The president said that the government had watched patiently for five days while the students rioted and wondered what was special about the Sunday the students assembled to say special prayers.

He however commended the students of the Kabete campus for their good behaviour, and added that they would be assisted in securing employment after they graduated. He said that most of them would be absorbed in the tea belt that would be established around forests throughout the country. The president wished the students good luck in their examinations. President Moi was accompanied by the Nairobi provincial commissioner Mr Fred Waiganjo.

SOMALIA

Halgan: RSA Forces Involved in Kismaayo Construction

EA082234 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Officers and men of the South African forces who are involved in the expansion and modernization of Kismaayo Port and airports in the country have been settled in Waamo village, Kismaayo District, by the Siad administration.

This report which we received from Kismaayo confirmed that tourism in the country has been taken over by [word indistinct] and Waamo village which is suitable as a tourist resort, is witnessing the construction of 80 houses to house South African workers and officers. The Siad administration which has military ties with the racist regime has to date denied any involvement with the Pretoria regime. Siad's dealings with the Boers are known the world over. Kismaayo is where Barre has given the Pretoria regime military bases.

Reliable information has it that Pretoria will be using Kismaayo Port and the airport. South African officers are not only in Kismaayo but they are in many parts of Somalia like Mogadishu where they off load their equipment and Baydhabo, the base of the Somali Air Force.

TANZANIA

Nyerere Thanks CSSR for Assistance, Cooperation

EA082247 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service in Swahili 1700 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere has hailed the people of Czechoslovakia on the occasion of their national day tomorrow. In a message to President Gustav Husak of Czechoslovakia, Mwalimu Nyerere stressed Tanzania's intention to consolidate the bonds of cooperation and good relations between the two

countries. President Nyerere expressed deep thanks to Czechoslovakia for its economic and social development assistance to Tanzania. Mwalimu added that he is ready to cooperation with Czechoslovak leaders in attempts by the two countries to bring about international peace and security and endorsed their common stand against all forms of imperialism, colonialism, racism, and other injustices against humanity.

Party Secretary Kawawa Begins PRC Visit

For XINHUA English accounts of the visit by Party Secretary Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa to the PRC, including talks with PRC Officials, see the Middle East & Africa Section of the 7 May China *DAILY REPORT* and subsequent issues.

UGANDA

Sudanese Military Delegation Arrives for Visit

JN091047 Khartoum SUNA in English
1025 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Kampala, May 9, (SUNA) — A delegation for the Transitional Military Council "TMC" arrived here last night carrying a message from the TMC Chairman 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab to Ugandan President Milton Obote dealing with bilateral relations and the developments in Sudan that precipitated the popular revolution. The delegation is led by two TMC members arriving at the outset of a tour neighbouring in African countries to submit similar messages to the heads of state of these countries.

General Muhammad Mirghani who led the delegation told reporters after arrival that the visit is a signal to the strong relations between Sudan and Uganda. The Ugandan officials will be briefed on the events in Sudan and the popular revolution and the foreign Sudanese policy in the coming phase, Mirghani told reporters. On the problem of the southern Sudan and the role that could be played by Uganda for bringing about solution to this problem, Mirghani told reporters that the south question would be discussed in a nationwide conference to be held here and attended by all concerned bodies and neighbouring countries, especially Uganda. Mirghani also indicated the freedom of expression made available to the people in an atmosphere of liberty and democracy, affirming the TMC commitment to safeguard the April 6 uprising until the holding of general elections and the laying down of a new constitution in the country.

Meets With Obote

EA092147 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] President Obote has received a special message from the head of the Sudanese interim military council, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab. The message was delivered by a 6-man delegation from the Sudan led by Flight Lt Gen Muhammad Mirghani, a member of the interim military council. The meeting took place at the Uganda International Conference Center in Kampala. The Sudanese delegation briefed the president about the circumstances that led to the military take-over of government and the policies adopted by the new administration. The meeting was attended by Prime Minister Eric Otema Alimadi, ministers, and senior military and government officials.

CAMEROON

British Trade Delegation Promotes Cooperation

AB062225 Yaounde Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 6 May 85

[Text] Cooperation in trade is at the center of the visit of some British businessmen who arrived in Douala yesterday. This morning, these British businessmen had contacts with their Cameroonian counterparts. Our Douala radio correspondent, Charles Zondoua, explains the importance of these business ties between Cameroon and Great Britain:

[Begin recording] The visit of the British trade mission falls within the framework of the common desire of Great Britain and Cameroon to intensify their trade exchanges and to consolidate cooperation between our two countries. The British delegation includes 26 businessmen representing sectors such as banking, business surveying, civil engineering, and the petro-chemical industry. Representatives from firms dealing in pharmaceutical products, farm tractors, pneumatic tools, and industrial refrigeration are also in the delegation.

The first working session between the British visitors and our businessmen has enabled them to summarize the cooperation between Great Britain and Cameroon: After a long period of hesitation, this cooperation is now well directed. Several British trade missions have visited our country since 1980, and a series of agreements in various fields have been signed between our country and Great Britain.

In the field of transport, for example, Camair, our national airline, now connects London while the British Caledonian Airways lands in Douala every week. What prompted the British to be interested in our country was the dynamic economy of Cameroon and in particular the confidence generated by the New Deal policy preached by President Biya. In the words of the leader of the British delegation, Cameroon is a well-managed and economically viable country. The British trade mission will visit Yaounde on Wednesday. [End recording]

ZAIRE

President Receives Sudanese Council Official

EA091943 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French
0500 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Lieutenant General Muhammad Mirghani, member of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council was received yesterday in Kinshasa by President of the Republic Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko whom he briefed on the changes which have taken place in Khartoum. This is a briefing tour which starts with Zaire, due to the special relations between the two neighboring countries — Sudan and Zaire.

Gen Mirghani revealed that the new Sudanese authorities envisage a round table to be attended by all the Sudanese opposition factions. The aim is to reach lasting solutions toward peace, stability, and security in Sudan through dialogue. Marshal Mobutu Sese Seko addressed some useful advice to the Sudanese Military Council on managing the country's business.

UK Foreign Minister Begins Official Visit

AB091228 Kinshasa AZAP in French
0835 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 8 May (AZAP) — Citizen Mobutu Nyiwa, state secretary for foreign affairs, hosted a dinner on Thursday in honor of Malcolm Rifkind, British state minister for foreign affairs, at the Zoo Restaurant. Mr Rifkind is on a 3-day official visit in the country.

During this dinner, Citizen Mobutut Nyiwa reaffirmed the will of Zaire and Britain to strengthen the bonds of cooperation existing between the two countries in economical, commercial, sociocultural, technical and scientific fields as stipulated in the agreements signed in London by the two countries and dated 18 March 1970.

Citizen Lengema Dulia, secretary for international cooperation also attended the dinner.

BENIN

EHUZU Criticizes Nigeria's Expulsion of Aliens

AB091912 Paris AFP in French 1819 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Cotonou, 9 May (AFP) — The Beninese daily *EHUZU*, on Thursday denounced the "humiliating and revolting" spectacle offered by the stream of thousands of refugees following Nigeria's decision to expulse illegal immigrants and says this is the latest blow to inter-African subregional cooperation and solidarity."

In an editorial entitled "Might Makes Right," the daily says "if Nigeria's brutal decision is a stain on its reputation, it must be feared that the poorest nations will often have on their hands thousands of their nationals each time a 'rich' African country feels that its pie is no longer sufficient to share with immigrant workers," workers who, "in most cases, have contributed to its growth," the paper says.

"African countries feel more and more the need to institute a regional and subregional philosophy of cooperation and of south-south solidarity," *EHUZU* continues. "What will become of the Third World countries' vow to effectively fight against their economic plight if, after condemning the impediments to North-South cooperation, they set out to commit the same mistakes?" *EHUZU* asks.

GHANA

Commentary on Nigeria Failing To Honor Promises

AB091735 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 May 85

[Rexford Ofori commentary]

[Text] Since the Nigerian Government announced its quit order on 16 April, asking what it termed illegal aliens to leave its territorial borders by tomorrow, 10 May, governments, including the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], whose nationals are affected, have sent various requests to the Nigerian authorities to treat the immigrants in a humane manner. Among the appeals were an extension to the deadline of the quit order, the opening of the Nigerian land borders, which were closed, special landing and berthing facilities for Ghana Airways and Ghanaian ships, permission to the immigrants to purchase their tickets in naira, and the payment in full of all salaries and wages due to the immigrants working in that country.

Following these requests, the Nigerian Government on the 2d of this month, called a meeting in Lagos of the heads of mission of the 12 countries whose nationals are affected by the expulsion order and informed them that the deadline for the order would not be extended; however, the minister for internal affairs told the envoys that the land borders would be opened on the 3d of this month. The aliens would be provided with free transport to the borders of their countries — in the case of Ghanaians, to Aflao, and that those who could afford to would be allowed to purchase their tickets in naira. Landing and berthing facilities would also be provided for Ghana Airways and Ghanaian ships. Salaries and all arrears would be paid to the aliens. But immediately when the borders were opened, the Nigerian Government failed to honor its promise to provide the transport to send the aliens to their countries' borders. As a result, about 6,000 Ghanaians are stranded at the Nigerian-Benin border. Most of the immigrants affected are thousands of Ghanaian teachers who were recruited to teach in Nigerian schools and have had their appointments terminated. Some of them have not even been paid their salaries. The Nigerian immigration authorities have also refused to allow the aliens to leave the country with not more than 20 naira each, which cannot pay for their transport to their home countries. In some cases, the belongings and money of the immigrants are taken away from them by the Nigerian border authorities, thereby making them destitute and stranded at the border.

In view of the cordial relations existing among the countries of the west African subregion, resulting in the signing of the recent treaty in Lagos by Ghana, Togo, Benin, and Nigeria, one would have thought that the Nigerians would behave much more humanely towards the immigrants who are their African brothers and sisters. The treatment being meted out to the immigrants is just like putting soapy water into the eyes of a child and beating him and asking him not to cry.

One thing must be made clear to the Nigerian authorities: Most of the aliens, especially the Ghanaian teachers, nurses, artisans, and other professionals, were enticed and recruited to Nigeria with the connivance of the Nigerian authorities when their economy was on the upward trend. Now, if conditions are changing for the worse, this is not how the immigrants should be repaid for the services they have rendered to Nigeria. Countries whose nationals are affected, the TUC [Trades Union Congress], and the Organization of African Trade Union Unity, should vehemently protest on behalf of the migrant workers to the Federal Nigerian Military Government for not honoring its promises, especially the payment of salaries, some of which are in arrears for about 3 months.

Since the expelled immigrants cannot leave the country by tomorrow, the deadline should be extended. Nigeria should remember that there are also thousands of illegal Nigerian immigrants in other countries, and Nigerian authorities would not like their nationals to be treated in the way they are treating others.

Loan Agreement Signed With Finance Corporation

AB090745 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Ghana and the International Finance Corporation, IFC, an affiliate of the World Bank, today concluded a $55 million loan agreement for the rehabilitation of the Ashanti Goldfields Corporation, AGC. The IFC is providing $27.5 million from its own accounts. The remaining half will be provided by a consortium of commerical banks. The Provisional National Defense Council, PNDC, coordinating secretary, Mr P.V. Obeng, signed on behalf of the government while the director of IFC's Department of Investments in West Africa, Mr Gunter Kruther, ini-

tialed for his corporation. The chairman of Lonrho Edward Ducan, also signed for his company.

The AGC rehabilitation project, which covers a period of 5 and 1/2 years, will increase gold output from 240,000 ounces to about 400,000 ounces over the next 5 years. It will also provide new machinery to increase the life span of the mine for between 25 and 30 years.

Speaking at the signing ceremony, Mr P.V. Obeng, reiterated the government's determination to welcome genuine foreign investors. He acknowledged the participation of the various commercial banks and expressed the government's gratitude to them.

The chairman of Lonrho, Mr Ducan, gave the assurance that his company will do all it can to make the government economic program succeed.

The secretary for lands and natural resources, Mr Kwesi Renner, warned the companies involved in the rehabilitation project to stick to the schedule in the agreement in order not to burden the government with another financial commitment.

The secretary for transport and communications, Mr Kwame Peprah, who is also the chairman of the board of directors of the AGC, gave the assurance that the corporation will strive to reach the target set out in the agreement.

The acting British high commissioner to Ghana, Mr Roy Dean, announced that his government has written off about 50 million pounds of Ghana's (?foreign debt) since the first of April this year. He explained that the debt is made up of development loans granted to Ghana over the years.

Speaking to the Ghana Broadcasting Corporation later, Mr Gunter Kruther, who is the head of the IFC office for investments in west, central, and north Africa, said the agreement is the most complex and complicated transaction in his corporation's 28-year history. The reason is that the current international confidence in Ghaha's economic recovery program, the agreement has attracted participation by some private Swiss and British banks in financing the AGC project. Mr Kruther said the IFC finances work creating projects like mining, manufacturing, timber, fishing, and tourism. These projects must be private and semiprivate which will take capital of not less than $500 million. Mr Kruther explained that the IFC gives long- and medium-term equity and guarantees for all kinds of capital investments in developing countries in the world. The IFC has some 600 projects going in 80 Third World countries. Thirty-seven African countries are affiliated to the corporation and it has investments in 33 of them.

GUINEA

Conte Meets Gabonese Minister; Ties Discussed

AB082030 Conakry Domestic Service in French 1945 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Louis Gaston Mayila, Gabonese minister of national education, was received today by the President, Colonel Lansana Conte, to whom he delivered a message from President El Hadj Omar Bongo. Louis Gaston Mayila also presented to our country 2 tons of pharmaceutical products and two ambulances, a donation from President El Hadj Omar Bongo to Guinea. Mr Mayila is accompanied by General (Honori), permanent undersecretary to the Gabonese president.

Louis Gaston Mayila held discussions with President Lansana Conte on issues of bilateral cooperation and of mutual interest to both countries, on problems facing the OAU, and on internaitonal cooperation. He affirmed that his government is determined to strengthen the ties of friendship and to diversify the cooperative relations with the people and Government of Guinea. He expressed satisfaction with his visit to Conakry.

On his part, President Lansana Conte stated that the people and government of Guinea have been touched by the typically African gesture of friendship and fraternity shown by President El Hadj Omar Bongo and the Gabonese Government. The Guinean head of state affirmed that Guinea and Gabon will strengthen their ties of friendship and will develop their cooperation for the consolidation of the OAU and for the progress and prosperity of African nations.

IVORY COAST

Interior Minister Comments on Election Dates

AB091120 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 9 May 85 p 9

[Interview with Interior Minister Leon Konan Koffi by Michel Kouame in Abidjan — date not given]

[Excerpt] [Kouame] Mr minister, can you tell us the exact dates of the forthcoming elections?

[Koffi] According to Law No 80-1038 of 1 September 1980,which modified Articles 10 and 29 of the Constitution, the election of the president of the republic and of the vice president must take place during the first half of the month of October of the 5th year of the presidential term of office. The election of the members of the National Assembly must be held between 20 and 50 days before the expiration of the Assembly's mandate which will end with the second ordinary session of the assembly's 5th year of existence. The exact dates will be fixed by the government in accordance with the law. The mandate of the municipal councillors elected in 1980 will expire on 30 November 1985. The municipal elections must therefore be held before that date.

NIGERIA

Buhari Urges Troops To 'Behave Properly'

AB092205 Lagos NAN in English 1125 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Kano, May 9, (NAN) — The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, yesterday in Kano told about 1,500 officers and men of the Nigerian Army, Air Force and police to behave properly while on duty because "Kano can be violent anytime."

Addressing the troops at Bukavo barracks, Kano, Maj Gen Buhari urged them to go about their duties diligently "no matter how menial" and said that they should maintain the good relationship existing between them and civilians. According to him, "we are here to complement each other." The head of state said that the police had been given wider powers to check and arrest all those who made life difficult for the people and that the expectations of the people in that regard were high. "You must not allow smugglers and criminals to terrorise the people and your welfare will be taken care of," he said.

Maj Gen Buhari stressed the need for members of the Armed Forces to ensure that their equipment was maintained and kept in good condition, adding that there was no foreign exchange to buy new equipment. "The situation demands that we take extra care of the ones we have so that they can take us through the current economic difficulties," he said.

In the evening, Gen Buhari was treated to a cultural display at government house by cultural groups from different parts of the country.

Illegal Aliens Continue To Depart Before Deadline

Minister on Expulsions

MB091837 London BBC World Service in English 1515 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Tomorrow is the deadline for an estimated 700,000 illegal immigrants to get out of Nigeria. They have been leaving by sea and by air, but the bulk of them, especially Ghanaians, have been taking land routes. They weren't helped by Nigeria's belated opening of the borders, and the worst trouble seems to be at Seme on the border with Benin. It is apparent clogged up with people trying frantically to get home before the deadline, and there are reports that things haven't been eased by Nigerian officials checking the ownership of cars, seaching for Nigerian currency and demanding proof that tax has been paid. Well, Nigeria's interior minister, Major General Magoro, went down to the border yesterday. On the line, Julian Marshall asked him if the officials were sticking to the rulebook.

[Begin recording] [Magoro] Yes, it is illegal for anybody to take any Nigerian currency out and this has been made very clear to them, even before this departure, and it is also true, anyone of them who claims to own a car — that is, a vehicle —he has to show that he has been paying taxes. He couldn't have just worked here for a month and then own a car and it means if you have been here for about 3 years, of course, you must have been earning money. You are expected to pay tax.

[Marshall] How many people have passed across the Nigeria-Benin border to date?

[Magoro] Well, it is difficult for me to give you a firm correct figure, but I believe it should be more than 15,000, as of now.

[Marshall] And do you have a number for illegal aliens who have left by alternative methods?

[Magoro] That is, you mean by alternative means, by air and sea?

[Marshall] That is right.

[Magoro] Well, I don't have the exact figures, but quite a number have gone by both air and by sea.

[Marshall] There are a total of some 700,000 who are required to leave the country. Is that really going to be possible now before tomorrow, 10 May, the deadine?

[Magoro] Well, those of them that are left at the end of the deadline, we have got our own contingency plans on how to get them out of the country, if they are not able to put their papers in order.

[Marshall] And what are those contingency plans?

[Magoro] Well, we will wait until it is the 10th. Whoever is left, they will make the plans known.

[Marshall] I mean, that will be some kind of forcible expulsion, will it, sir?

[Magoro] Well, I wouldn't call it forcible expulsion. We are giving them the option of putting their papers in order. Those who cannot, we said that they should leave by the 10th.

[Marshall] Can you understand that some of those who have not been able to get out might possibly be feeling rather fearful about what might happen to them after 10 May?

[Magoro] They have no cause to have any fears. Firstly, their ambassadors here were contacted and they were free to have contacted their embassies in Nigeria, which most of them did, and they were properly briefed on what they were expected to do. So, the element of fear, as far as this exercise is concerned, is not there.

[Marshall] So, there was no possibility in your own mind of extending the 10 May deadline?

[Magoro] Well, as of now, we do not intend to extend the deadline, but if there are any people left, as I have said, we have our own plans on how to get them out of the country.

[Marshall] How would you respond to those critics, Maj Gen Magoro, who might say that this whole exercise has been carried out very precipitately?

[Magoro] Well, in what sense?

[Marshall] That it has been extremely speedy. I think that the first notice you gave to illegal aliens was perhaps about 5, 6 weeks ago; not really a very long time and only reopened your land borders last week.

[Magoro] Well, I think you have answered the question. If the borders were closed, how did they come in?

[Marshall] If the borders are closed, how do they get out?

[Magoro] Well, that is the question. How did they come in? You answer that question first of all?

[Marshall] So, you are saying that they should have left by the way they came in?

[Magoro] What I am saying now is, in fact, they shouldn't have been in.

[Marshall] But it would have been easier for them to leave if the border had been open.

[Magoro] As I have said, by the 10th, if there are still any that are still left in the country, we will make sure we get them out of the country, and it is going to be done very, very orderly without any hitches. [End recording]

Benin Blamed for Bottleneck
AB091806 Paris AFP in English 1748 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Seme, Nigeria-Benin border, May 9 (AFP) — As some 4,000 evicted illegal immigrants to Nigeria queued up here to leave the country before tomorrow's deadline, health officials recorded the deaths of two children Tuesday and yesterday at this border post. The children, both aged between two and three, died of suffocation, according to the officials in one of the medical tents set up by the Nigerian Government for the departing foreigners. An estimated 700,000 illegal aliens — including some 300,000 Ghanaians — have been given until tomorrow to regularize their status or quit Nigeria. As queues lengthened today, It seemed clear that only by an extention of the deadline could the foreigners leave for home at the current pace.

Mammam-Lagos, the immigration official in charge of the operation on the Nigerian side of the border, said about 6,000 immigrants had passed through the Seme post since Nigeria temporarily re-opened its land borders on May 3 to let the aliens leave.

Benin, which initially closed its border after the Nigeria move, reopened it again but with some conditions at the weekend. Beninois officials were only allowing into their country people with means of transport — others were being turned back.

Nigerian Internal Affairs Minister Major-General Mohammed Magoro, who yesterday visited the Seme and Idiroko, another Nigerian-Benin border town, said the "handling of the operation at the Benin end is too slow for my liking." In an apparent reaciton to this statement, the commissioner in charge of the Benin operation, who asked not to be named, told AFP the delay was due to Nigerian officials. "There is no electricity at the border post, and we spend between 10 and 20 minutes in checking passengers and vehicles passed from the Nigerian post. If only the Nigerian officials could be speedier," he said.

The passage of the immigrants begins with the compilation of a list of passengers on a given vehicle. The passengers are then searched to ensure they are not leaving with more than the stipulated 20 naira (about 22 dollars) or any of prohibited goods such as detergents, milk, sugar, and rice. The list is then handed to the Benin officials and the vehicle and passengers allowed into Benin territory for another round of immigration checks, which naturally takes less time.

According to the Beninois commissioner, all checked vehicles then cross Benin in one convoy to the Togolese border, some 35 kilometres (20 miles) from here, under escort by Beninois security agents.

Illegal Routes Used
AB082137 Lagos NAN in English 1538 GMT 8 May 85

[Excerpt] Lagos, May 8 (NAN) — Despite the re-opening of the country's borders, some illegal immigrants are leaving the country through illegal routes, a nationwide survey by the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA (NAN), has revealed. The survey also revealed that security officials in various parts of the country have taken measures to prevent the departing illegal immigrants from using unapproved routes.

An immigration official at the Dankama border post in Kaduna state, Mr Felix Ijimah, told a NAN correspondent that some illegal immigrants who attempted to leave the country through illegal routes had been "rounded up" and made to go through the official route. However, some of the illegal immigrants told NAN that they came into the country through footpaths and would leave through the same route. One of the immigrants, Adamou Youssoufou from Niger Republic, said, "we are returning to our country today but we shall be back tomorrow."

The assistant director of immigration in the state, Mr Aliyu Hussain, told NAN that many illegal immigrants had however departed through the border posts at Kongolam, Babamutum, Jibiya, Zangon, Daura and Dankama. At the Kamba border post in Sokoto, an immigration official, Mr Bello Katsina told a NAN correspondent that the immigration department had intensified border patrols following reports that illegal immigrants were departing through unapproved routes. He said that more than 6,000 illegal immigrants had left the country through the Kamba border post since it was opened.

At the Idi-Iroko border in Ogun, movement of illegal immigrants out of the country to the Republic of Benin was reported to have been slowed down as a result of the daily closure of the Beninois side of the border at 6 p.m.

Commentary on U.S. Trade Embargoes, RSA Policy
AB082050 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 May 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] The trade embargo has opened up a fresh debate on the use of sanctions as a weapon of political pressure. In the specific instance of Nicaragua, it is estimated that a volume of trade worth 100 million naira will be affected by the sanctions. Nicaragua will be starved of industrial inputs and spare parts. This is

likely to be damaging to the country's economy as most of her industries depend on machines imported from the United States. Also, Nicaragua will have to look for new markets for her shrimp, fruits, and beans. Looking beyond Nicaragua, political analysts have raised some fundamental issues. One of them is that a recent study has shown that 62 out of 99 economic sanctions imposed in the century were by the United States. If anything, this shows that the United States has more than any nation used economic sanctions to pursue foreign policy objectives. Iran, the Soviet Union, and Poland have been cited as recent victims of United States' trade embargoes.

Another issue which has once more blown into the open is the highly deceptive and (?unlimited) nature of the U.S. policy of trade sanctions. It is easily recalled that for more than 2 years African nations at the United Nations and their friends of Asia, Latin America, and Eastern Europe have been calling for total economic sanctions against apartheid South Africa. The argument is that diplomatic isolation of South Africa will not be enough to bring about the desired change in that country. There is the need for the rest of the world to impose total and effective trade embargo against the white minority ruled state.

Ironically, it is the United States along with her allies that had blocked the chances of the United Nations achieving that aim. The present administration under Reagan who imposed economic sanctions on Nicaragua is the one preaching the gospel of construtive engagement with South Africa. Under the principle, Mozambique and some southern African states have signed treaties on mutual non-aggression with South Africa. The truth, however, is that these states are worse off today than the period before the agreements were signed. At least Mozambique is under pressure now more than ever before from enemies trained and being armed by South Africa. This in itself is a sign of actual collapse of the principle of constructive engagement. This feeling is further heightened by the fact that racial repression in South Africa has assumed a dimension unknown in the contemporary history of political struggle in that country. The idea of constructive engagement is being propagated at a time when the blacks are being slaughtered on the streets by trigger-happy, racist police in South Africa.

Obviously the recent sanctions imposed on Nicaragua by the United States knock the bottom out of the argument that the whites in South Africa would not support to accept realities in the face of a (?binding) trade embargo. The implication of the situation in Central America [words indistinct] in South Africa, is that the issue of mandatory economic sanctions against the white minority ruled territory must be reopened. The repressive measures of the apartheid clique in Pretoria are such now that friends of Africa and those committed to the goal of salvaging the black majority from the claws of the white minority regime in South Africa must stand up now and be counted. All available weapons at the disposal of international community must be used to bring pressure to bear on the racist South African Government. The precedents elsewhere and now in Nicaragua offer new bases for a concerted trade action against apartheid South Africa.

USSR Envoy Discusses Trade Possibilities

AB081050 Lagos NAN in English 0915 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] Lagos, May 7 (NAN) — The Soviet ambassador in Nigeria, Mr. Vladimir Snegyrev, said today that Nigeria and the Soviet Union were exploring possibilities of improving the declining trade between them.

Mr. Snegyrev, who spoke to a correspondent of the NEWS AGENCY OF NIGERIA, (NAN), after his news conference to commemorate the 40th anniversary of the end of the second world war, said that Nigerian trade with the Soviet Union which was in favour of the Soviet Union in 1983 reduced by about 33.3 percent in 1984.

The ambassador said that importation of equipment for the Ajaokuta steel project accounted for the bulk of Nigeria's N200 million imports from the Soviet Union, while cocoa bean accounted for more than 70 percent of its exports to the Soviet Union.

Mr. Snegyrev said that the Soviet Union was interested in the development of Nigeria's agricultural sector, energy resources as well as science and research.

The ambassador had said at the news conference that to avoid a third world war, the big owners should co-operate in reducing arms production and minimising areas of political tension.

He said that governments should give greater attention to solving the human problems of starvation and development.

NEW NIGERIAN Examines Arms Procurement Policy

AB091144 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 9 May 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Writing on arms procurement, the *NEW NIGERIAN* supports the head of state's statement that the country will evolve a new policy on arms procurement. While the paper endorses the fact that the economy cannot warrant extravagance in arms purchase, it notes that the political imperatives of their procurement make the policy clearly necessary. It thinks the time has some for Nigeria to diversify her source of arms procurement. The *NEW NIGERIAN* does not see anything wrong if the nation decides to buy her arms from countries like Brazil, India, and Yugoslavia. In the paper's opinion, Nigeria must fight the temptation of permitting sentimental political and economic ties to dictate her decision on arms procurement.

SENEGAL

Central Committee Briefed on Hospital Strike

AB091610 Dakar Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 9 May 85

[Excerpts] The Central Committee of the Socialist Party yesterday met at the National Assembly under the chairmanship of

Moussa Diallo, national secretary in charge of emigrants.

Thierno Ba, national secretary for propaganda, briefed the Central Committee on the strike action that began 3 days ago in the health sector and which, thanks to the laudable action of some active elements of the nation, failed to attain the objectives envisaged by its initiators, even if that action caused real suffering to the people. In this connection, the Central Committee makes it a point to emphasize the unfortunately political nature of this strike action in the face of the government's responsible attitude and its resources. The government, more than any other entity, regularly makes great efforts for the smooth and effective running of this vital sector as the people's health.

Furthermore, the Central Committee of the Socialist Party hailed the patriotic action of the National Confederation of Senegalese Workers and some voluntary health workers and our Army, who worked in the interest of the nation and gave their support to the government during this regrettable situation.

Finally, the Central Committee addressed its resolute and inflinching support to the government and particularly to the minister of public health for his positive action in consolidationg the health sector whose importance in the process of our economic and social development he highlighted.

ANGOLA

Foreign Minister Meets With Sao Tome Official

MB091143 Luanda ANGOP in French 1030 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Luanda, 9 May (ANGOP) — In Luanda yesterday, Afonso van Dunem Mbinda, secretary of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee and minister of external relations, received Rafael Branco, a candidate member of the Central Committee of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe and Sao Tome's ambassador to the United States. During the meeting, Rafael Branco transmitted a oral message from Sao Tomean head of state Manuel Pinto da Costa to his Angolan counterpart Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

98 UNITA Members Killed in Moxico Province

MB091027 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Another 98 UNITA Bandits have been annihilated by FAPLA in mopping-up operations in Moxico Province. According to the military source which disclosed this, the operations were carried out in the Luao, (Likukeche), Cafungo, and (Gala) localities between 15 April and 5 May. During the operations the Armed Forces also captured large quantities of war materiel.

FAPLA operations are continuing until annihilation of the armed gangs in the pay of the Pretoria racist regime, which gives them arms and grants logistical support.

In Benguela, Huambo, and Cuando Cubango Provinces the national defense and security forces have annihilated 33 bandits and released a number of civilians from the yoke of the puppets. The civilians were living in appalling conditions and under continuing coercion.

MOZAMBIQUE

RSA Foreign Minister Discusses Security at Talks

MB091758 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1741 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Cape Town, May 9, SAPA — Top-level South African and Mozambican delegations met in Maputo today to discuss the security situation in Mozambique and road, rail and power links between the two countries.

In a statement issued in Cape Town, the Department of Foreign Affairs, said the talks centred on matters relating to the border areas between South Africa and Mozambique, road and rail links between the two countries and the power line from the Republic to Maputo.

Economic, agricultural and "many other" matters were also discussed.

The statement said "further progress" was made in the talks, which took place in a relaxed atmosphere.

"It appeared there was mutual appreciation of each others standpoints and both sides were satisfied with the progress made," the statement said.

The South African delegation to today's talks comprised the minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, his deputy, Mr Louis Nel, the minister of defence, General Magnus Malan, his deputy, Mr Adriaan Vlok, the deputy minister of agricultural economy and of water affairs, Mr Gert Kotze, the deputy minister of trade and industry, Mr Kent Durr, senior police and defence officials, a representative of the national intelligence service and other trade and agricultural officials.

The Mozambican delegation consisted of the minister of the interior, Mr O. Monteiro, the minister of agriculture, Mr J. Ferreira, the deputy minister of the interior, Mr T. Hunguana, and other senior government officials.

NAMIBIA

Cabinet Named for Transitional Government

MB100821 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0810 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] Windhoek, May 10, SAPA — The names have been published of the 8-member cabinet in SWA/Namibian transitional government reportedly to be inaugurated on June 14.

They are:

Mr Fanuel Kozonguizi, Mr Andrew Matjila, and Mr Dirk Mudge, all of the Democratic Turnhalle Alliance [DTA]; Mr Moses Katjiuongua, leader of a SWA National Union group; Mr Andreas Shipanga, leader of SWAPO Democrats; Mr Eben van Zijl, SWA National Party [SWANP]; Mr Dawid Bezuidenhout, leader of the Coloured Labour Party; and Mr Hans Diergaardt, leader of the Rehoboth Free Democratic Party [RFDP].

The names of five of the eight deputy ministers have also been announced. They are: Mr Gregor Tibinyane, Mr Piet Junius, and Mr Katuutire Kaura, all of the DTA; Mr Tinus Blauw, SWANP, and Dr Lukas de Vries, RFDP.

A spokesman for the office in Windhoek of the administrator-general, Dr Willie van Niekerk, told SAPA today that draft legislation aimed at instituting the proposed SWA/Namibian government has reached an advanced stage.

SOUTH AFRICA

Heunis Notes Possible Political Role for Blacks

MB091100 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] The minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, says he believes that in the same way coloreds and Indians have gained representation in parliament as a result of negotiation, it is possible to involve black communities on a equal basis.

Replying to the debate on his budget vote in the House of Assembly, Mr Heunis said the question was not whether the structures would be the same, but whether they would be democratic or noniferior.

Later Mr Heunis said in an SABC program that the government was prepared to negotiate the aspect of black representation in provincial or regional government.

Planning Minister Discusses Rights for Blacks

MB091603 Johannesburg Television Service in Afrikaans 1836 GMT 8 May 85

[Interview with Chris Heunis, minister of constitutional development and planning, on News Focus program by reporter Freek Robinson; date and place not given recorded]

[Text] [Unidentified announcer] Good evening. The question of political development for blacks in the future was clarified somewhat during the debate on the budget vote of the department of constitutional development and planning in the House of Assembly. Freek Robinson of our political staff interviewed Minister Chris Heunis on the government's standpoint on the granting of political rights to blacks.

[Begin recording] [Heunis] The government's standpoint in regard to black political rights is linked to the general basis for political rights for all groups in South Africa. This means that every group and individual will have the right to participate in the decisionmaking concerning his existence, and he will be entitled to exercise greater responsibility in the decisions regarding community interests among all the groups. The fact that different structures will originate does not deviate from the fundamental standpoint in this regard. A second important view in this regard is that if specific structures evolve for political participation for black communities, then those structures would not be inferior to those of the other groups.

[Robinson] And we are speaking of structures from the lowest to the highest level.

[Heunis] We are talking of all levels of decisionmaking in regard to those communities.

[Robinson] Mr Heunis, you are involved in talks in the special cabinet committee and on other bodies with black people in various fields of life. Let us take a look at the special cabinet committee. You have asked the parties in the House of Assembly to become part in this cabinet committee. Is that final — they have accepted — and are there any conditions for their participation?

[Heunis] The cabinet committee on which the leaders of other parties have undertaken to serve represents the second leg of the activities of the cabinet committee. In the first place the committee is a committee of the cabinet and it reports to the cabinet and it receives orders from the cabinet. But the second part of its responsibilities is that it also represents the essential forum, and it is in this capacity that the leaders of other political parties will participate in it. With regard to the white political parties in parliament as they are represented there, only the official opposition and the leader of the New Republic Party have pledged participation in the forum.

[Robinson] Without conditions?

[Heunis] No, except for the conditions which were set by the state president, and this implies that there will be no requirement that the participants must abandon their own views or that we are going to debate our inseparable views there specifically. The conditions for participation is, first, that we collectively and individually reject violence as a method of seeking change. Second, we must accept that the group composition of the community is part of it, and, third, that stability be retained.

[Robinson] Are the other parties in parliament also going to be involved?

[Heunis] All parties in parliament are free to make use of the state president's invitation if they want to.

[Robinson] A certain part of the cabinet committee with the inclusion of other parties will not be, strictly speaking, a cabinet committee. It is going to be a wide forum. For the sake of argument, can parties outside parliament be involved as participants in the committee and not just as negotiating partners?

[Heunis] You will remember that there was a general invitation by the state president, which I later repeated and confirmed, namely, for all parties in all the important groups who think they have a contribution to make to the development of black politics, to participate in the forum. So it is also valid for political parties outside parliament. The conditions for participation is the renunciation of violence as a method of seeking change, accomodation, or reform.

[Robinson] Can you clarify what you mean by participation? Is it participation just to come and talk or to be a member of the committee?

[Heunis] We must differentiate between the committee and the forum. What I am trying to clarify is that the president directed his invitation to political parties as represented in parliament to participate in an essential forum and that they can eventually be involved in opportunities for talks and negotiation processes in a broader constitutional meeting. This is valid for other people as regards the activities of the forum.

[Robinson] We have spoken about the cabinet committee, but this broad forum can also include the black forum.

[Heunis] There isn't a separate black forum. The forum is intended as a meeting point for all interested groups who are interested or who want to contribute to the constitutional development of the country, including the role of black communities in that constitutional process. They could be academicians, community leaders, leaders of legislative assemblies, leaders of national states. It includes the broad spectrum of the leaders of the communities. The conditions for participation in the forum is only a rejection of violence as a method of seeking change.

[Robinson] Now the question of who is to be involved in the discussion. You have experienced problems in a certain sense of talking to established leaders. Have these problems been removed?

[Heunis] You must understand that the identification of leaders in black communities is different from communities already participating in the political process. A more difficult task than what one thinks. The fact is that there are identified leaders in the black communities. There are leaders in local management level, there are leaders in commerce and in the business world, there are leaders in the national states that are not independent. There are leaders of independent states. There is a broad spectrum of community leaders in different fields. I would like to explain to you now that even though it is true that the talks, in terms of extent, are more limited as a result of intimidation and threats, we have succeeded in negotiating already with a wide representation of leaders.

[Robinson] Hasn't the time arrived for the government to declare its readiness to talks with people outside the existing established forums, for example, with the United Democratic Front [UDF]?

[Heunis] The government's stand is not that it only wants to talk with people within the system. By that, I mean, within the legislative assembly framework of national states or the independent states or the local management systems. The government's standpoint is very simple in this regard. It does not invite organizations to participate in the forum. It invites people who can contribute positively, again with the qualification that they do not, directly or indirectly, support violence.

[Robinson] In other words, if the UDF comes forward and says it wants to negotiate, then this will happen.

[Heunis] You are making a fundamental mistake. We do not invite the UDF to negotiate. We do not invite organizations to negotiate. We invite leaders who think they can contribute to the negotiations.

[Robinson] But they will present themselves as people who have support.

[Heunis] Naturally, we always negotiate with leaders and not organizations.

[Robinson] To deviate a little, let us look at our structures and what has already been achieved. In the first place, the local authorities for black people is established as one of the first steps to give blacks meaningful rights, but to a great degree those local authorities have now fallen flat because of intimidation and various factors. In the final analysis, how can the situation be put right?

[Heunis] Let me say that my own observation is that the credibility of black local authorities is damaged to a great degree as a result of their financial inability to improve the quality of communities within their jurisdiction, and the fundamental omission is that there was no provision made in the simultaneous acceptance of law and the establishment of the councils in terms of the law for financial sources for the local authorities. Therefore, one of the most important corrective measures to be taken is the acceptance of law at regional services councils because they will be the establishments to whom the new revenue and levies will be given for collection and for allocation of division among the communities. This will be an important contribution to the credibility and proper functioning of black local authorities.

[Robinson] With the establishment of the regional services councils, have you the money to give to black local authorities in order to enable them to participate in the regional services councils? Very few local authorities in black communities will be left to be part of the regional services councils.

[Heunis] My answer to that is very simple. If my observation is correct and that is, namely, that a lack of funds was responsible to a great extent for the lack of credibility for black local authorities, then the result of the recognition of the sources and the establishment of those sources and the participation of local authorities and the black communities in the regional councils would mean that there would be another approach in regard to the black local authority system.

[Robinson] And that the situation can improve, in other words?

[Heunis] Can improve, yes.

[Robinson] Let us take it one level further — provincial management. The state president said at the beginning of the year that blacks outside the national states must get political rights within South Africa and at the highest level. The next step, in other words, is provincial management. Can you say, categorically, they will be part of it as two provincial administrators have already said?

[Heunis] No, I cannot say so categorically because naturally if I say it categorically then I would be prescribing the participation. The question of participation of black communities at regional or provincial level is a matter that we must negotiate with them as stated by the president on 25 January this year, and that is that consultations should take place with black communities regarding services that affect their lives. But with regard to structures in which it can be achieved, these must be negotiated with the black communities.

[Robinson] If I understand you correctly, it means that black people are not excluded from the new provincial councils?

[Heunis] No, if you understand me correctly or want to understand then it simply means that I must negotiate with black leaders and their communities on their participation and that I should also do it with the white, colored, and Asian communities. I have no intention of prescribing to them.

[Robinson] The big question will ultimately be what will happen at national level. Obviously you cannot say now what will happen, but can you at least state the basic starting point of the government about what is nonnegotiable in such discussion.

[Heunis] Well the nonnegotiable, not only for black participation but for the participation of all groups, is in the first instance the

recognition of the existence of the groups, and in the second instance the right of groups to self-determination as opposed to the resistance of groups to domination by any other group. Those defined aspects must be settled. A second aspect to be taken into consideration is that of the group establishment and the population distribution of the country, geographical and otherwise. This must be settled. The requirements for stability of the country should be made the basis for evolutionary change. The most important point here is, I believe, the fact that black people will participate and, second, that we cannot formulate the structures for their participation and prescribe them. They must be negotiated with the leaders. Third, that the structures in which the cooperation must take place are subject to alteration. What I want to emphasize is that if we are expected to issue a declaration on intent as to the nature of the structures, then we must, at the same time, also accept that we do not have negotiated results but prescribed actions from one section of the party to negotiation.

[Robinson] Let us go to another subject. Among the black ranks there is a fair amount of frustration, and there is unrest throughout the country. Will you say that the government, especially, has now reached the standpoint or rather the stage where it does not have all options open any longer and the level of frustration is so high that it is being forced to consider narrower options.

[Heunis] My answer to that is that it depends on what you accept as the cause of unrest in cities, and I do not think that we can follow such a simple deduction that what is happening in urban areas can be ascribed to frustration alone. The fact is also, and warnings were sounded, that the more you progress with the concept of constitutional and evolutionary development, the more intense are the reactions from people who do not want that process to succeed, from people whose aims for South Africa are not the freedom of black communities, from people whose aims naturally, are not to get individual political rights for black people, but people who want to use the democratic processes to destroy them. We must remember that, to a great extent, we are faced with revolutionary actions in urban areas, and negotiated political solutions will not keep those defined actions in check. What we must do, I believe, is to lessen or remove the factors which can give cause to agitators, saboteurs, and revolutionary forces to exploit those circumstances to their own advantage. That is part of our responsible path forward.

[Robinson] There is a range of development of revolutionary forces and there is the development by the government to foster reform. If those two do not take their course simultaneously, then there will be problems. The question is, thus, has that revolutionary channel and the development therein not progressed to such an extent that the reform with which you are busy cannot keep pace with them?

[Heunis] No, I do not think so, but I must admit one thing and that is that it is always true that revolutionary methods are more illusory than evolution, and that revolutionary forces and their alleged successes are frequently exaggerated in the media to a level they have not earned. Our responsibility, I think, is to convince people that negotiation achieves more success than violence, sabotage, arson and so forth. I think that we have concrete proof that negotiation is more successful. If you refer to the president's announcement during the debate on his budget vote, the whole question of the announcement of citizenship, freehold right, and the whole question of land consolidation on human and many other considerations, every facet of political rights and economic and socioeconomic interests of black communities, will be resolved as a result of the process of negotiation by the special cabinet committee and the president himself. My problem, and it is a real problem, is that we have not yet, in terms of publicity, succeeded in showing the linkage between negotiation processes on the one side and the announcements of the advantages deriving therefrom.

[Robinson] Do you think that you still have a fair amount of negotiating grace to solve the problems in this country?

[Heunis] Yes, I believe that if the intimidation ends, if the violence ends, then we will find that a great number of black communities are looking for solutions, and will be prepared to participate in the processes to ensure it. [End recording]

Cause of Death of Union Official Announced

MB091527 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1522 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] Johannesburg, May 9, SAPA — An independent pathologist today gave the cause of death of trade unionist Mr Andries Raditsela as a subdural hemorrhage to the right side of the head.

According to a statement to SAPA from the Chemical Workers Industrial Union, the pathologist said this injury was consistent with trauma.

The statement said Mr Raditsela had been admitted to the Far East Rand Hospital at 6:45 pm on Saturday, some eight hours after he had been seen lying unconscious at the Tsakane Administration Board offices.

ANC Commentary Urges Unity Against Apartheid

EA091313 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1930 GMT 8 May 85

[Unattributed commentary: "Let Us Strengthen Unity of All Democratic Forces"]

[Text] Compatriots, there are increasing signs that a new disturbing development is beginning to emerge to the surface and is growing with rapid speed inside our country. The sad and very negative developments which all genuine patriots for the liberation of our motherland from fascist tyranny and democratic forces of all shades must indeed rise up and combat with urgency.

In recent days, compatriots, at a time when the neo-nazi regime of Botha, Malan, and Le Grange has unleashed a savage onslaught on our entire oppressed nation [passage indistinct]

Between the membership of the UDF and Azapo, fights which have now claimed the lives of some of our patriots and caused

damage to the property and houses of others. These hostilities, countrymen, cannot be tolerated by any one amongst us, the oppressed people. They are senseless and must be ended. Measures must be taken to bring them to an immediate halt.

At this time and stage of our revolutionary struggle, compatriots, we certainly cannot afford to entertain such a luxury of brother killing brother, black killing black. We have to realize that whatever our ideological differences, they are minor and must be set aside in comparison to our contradiction with our common enemy. The enemy of all oppressed peoples in our country is the fascist Botha-Malan regime and not the UDF or Azapo (?league). It is the apartheid regime that we all must direct our anger and fierceness against and not against each other. Indeed as the president of our vanguard liberation movement, Comrade Oliver Tambo once stated, at this stage of our struggle the need for strong and firm unity among the patriotic and democratic forces of our country has never been greater than it is today. These words, countrymen, were said a long time ago but they are truism which has been vindicated by the long and ardous history of our struggle.

They are more relevant today than ever before when undoubtedly we have through unity in action, through our combined efforts managed to score resounding victories against the enemy forces and forcing them to stand with their backs to the wall.

At this moment, at this stage of our revolutionary struggle, it is an even much stronger unity that we must all strive for, countrymen, and not to encourage false divisions and differences amongst ourselves. Indeed it is a task and aim of the apartheid regime to drive a wedge between us, the oppressed, to foster disunity and encourage violent confrontations between the oppressed. But we certainly cannot be seen to be doing the job for them. We cannot be seen to be doing the enemy a favor of eliminating each other instead of strengthening our united offensive against them. What, after all, shall anyone of us be benefiting out of such a situation, countrymen? There is no doubt that a fight between the oppressed [words indistinct] of the powerless for power. A fight which can never lead us anywhere or any nearer our common cherished goal — the destruction of the colonial apartheid system and the total liberation of our country and establishment of a people's government. A confrontation between the oppressed and democratic minded forces can only spare our enemy. It can only succeed to enhance the enemy's old-aged strategy of divide and rule. It certainly can only succeed to perpetuate our slavery.

We should realize, countrymen that, true to its nature, the apartheid regime is not just standing on the sideline watching passively as we cut each others' throats. But it is actively involved in adding fuel to this internal fire. Through its agents, the Botha regime is fervently working hard to widen these false differences and plotting to set one group against the other.

It is involved in smear campaigns against one group which are purported to be from the other group and violent attacks against one group which are blamed on the other and many other such divisions. It is not even the first time that the Pretoria fascists have used such vile tactics.

We shall all recall that even during the 1976 uprising, this is exactly what police agents of the apartheid regime were doing in black townships like [name indistinct] and others, while they set ut to attack people in their homes purporting to be people of one of our national groups. All these petty tricks, countrymen, are again applied today as the violence between UDF and Azapo members intensifies. This is all that we must guard against countrymen — to find ourselves becoming pawns of the fascist enemy in his grand design to perpetuate its oppressive rule over us all.

Countrymen, the worst part of this negative development that is now recurrent within the anti-racist forces of our country today is that, on its part, the apartheid regime has not made nay distinctions in its savage attacks against us, all the oppressed people. Le Grange's heavily armed policemen and Malan's soldiers that are roaming our streets today on a rampage of merciless brutality against our people are not discriminating in their barbaric dealings with us. To them anyone who dares raise his fist and shout antiracist slogans is an enemy who must be killed or maimed on the spot.

Comrades and patriots of our motherland from all anti-apartheid organizations in our country are today still in the jails and dungeons of the apartheid regime. To the apartheid rulers their main crime has not been to belong to this or that organization but to dare rise and challenge the oppressive and barbaric system of white minority rule. It is that common objective, countrymen, amongst all genuine patriots of our land, the objective of challenging and finally destroying the barbaric system of white minority rule, that must serve as a stepping stone to a stronger unity amongst all of us the oppressed people.

Our unshakeable determination to rid our country of the shackles of fascist tyranny and vicious exploitation of our labor and national resources must be (?reinforced). It is only with the setting aside of our minor differences, countrymen, and working honestly and sincerely to strengthen the unity of all democratic forces that we can get any nearer our cherished goal.

It is indeed understandable that the enemy of the people should try by all means to promote and whip up the differences and antagonisms, can only strengthen our common enemy, countrymen, and perpetuate our common enslavement. We are one people: one nation having cherished goal before us — the liberation of our motherland from white minority fascist rule. Let us all the time remember, countrymen, that our strength lies in unity and our future advances in action. Without unity we are weak and without action we certainly will remain oppressed. To move forward we must attack, act in unity and unite in action. All power to the people.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Warns of Deteriorating Situation in RSA

MB082020 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 8 May 85

[Text] His Excellency President Kaunda has reiterated that unless the international community comes up with a quick radi-

cal solution to the southern African apartheid problem, the situation which the region has been trying to avoid will come in 3-year's time. Dr Kaunda said that while the world was celebrating the 40th anniversary of the defeat of nazism, today millions of South Africans were not celebrating because the nazism policies were reigning in that country.

The president was speaking at state house this afternoon when a visiting Polish parliamentary delegation paid a courtesy call on him. He said like Poland, Zambia did not want to see the rise of another era of Nazism or its likes, but that because of the nazism policy pursued by some people in South Africa, the region is heading for an explosion which would engulf the entire region. Dr Kaunda said that it was because of the imperative nature of the situation that the entire world community should be prevailed upon to prevent another world catastrophe as caused by the Second World War. He dismissed the cosmetic reforms that racist Pretoria is introducing, saying that such reforms could only have been meaningful to the situation 20 years ago.

On Zambia-Polish relations, Dr Kaunda noted the two countries have many things in common, particularly their stand and love for freedom and independence. The leader of the Polish parliamentary delegation Professor Zbigniew Gertych said his delegation was privileged to meet Dr Kaunda, whom he described as a leading and well-respected world statesman.

Professor Gertych was accompanied to state house by the speaker of the national assembly, Dr Robinson Nabulyato; Deputy Speaker Leonard Kombe; and some members of parliament. He later presented Dr Kaunda with a Polish glass crystal.

ZIMBABWE

Foreign Minister Urges RSA Expulsion From UN

MB100726 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, comrade Witness Mangwende, yesterday said racist South Africa should be expelled from the United Nations and other international organizations.

Comrade Mangwende was speaking at a reception to mark the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism at the Soviet Embassy in Harare.

He expressed concern over the security situation in southern Africa.

The minister added that the Pretoria regime is now bent on a destabilization policy in neighboring countries.

Polish Parliamentary Group Arrives for Visit

MB090656 Harare Domestic Service in English
0400 GMT 9 May 85

[Text] An 8-man Polish parliamentary delegation arrived in Harare last night, at the start of a 5-day working visit to Zimbabwe.

The delegation is led by Professor Zbigniew Gertych, who is the vice marshal of the Polish parliament.

The delegation is also accompanied by the Polish ambassador to Tanzania. The parliamentarians will meet senior government officials during their stay in Zimbabwe.

ZANU-PF Official Condemns Mission Protest

MB100716 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 10 May 85

[Text] The ZAPU-PF provincial chairman for Manicaland, comrade Edgar Tekere, has condemned demostrations taking place at Mutumbara Mission, 94 km south of Mutare. Comrade Tekere said the demonstrators are mischief makers, adding that the protests should be put down.

He confirmed that at Mutumbara Mission the ZANU-PF is welcomed.

The demonstrations were demanding the expulsion of some mission authorities who they alleged do not want any of their staff to belong to other political parties besides UANC [United African National Council].